Morning Oregonian

VOL. 27—NO. 8389. PORTLAND, OREGON. SATURDAY, APRIL 2 1887 PRICE FIVE CENTS.

RAILWAYS AND STEAMERS.

GREAT OVERLAND ROUTE

Northern Pacific Railroad

Shortest Line to Chicago and the East

The Shortest Line to Council Bluffs, St. Joseph, Atchison, Leavenworth, Kansas City, Burlington, Quincy, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, New Orleans, and all points south and southeast,

VIA

ST. PAUL and MINNEAPOLIS

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC is the ONLY Line Running Passenger Trains, Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars, Palace Dining Cars, Luxuriant Day Coaches, Emigrant Sleepers (free of charge) From Washington and Oregon To The East VIA ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS. SEE THAT YOUR TICKETS READ Via the Northern Pacific and avoid change of cars.

Leave Portland at 3 P. M. daily, arrive at Minneapolis or St. Paul at noon, fourth day.

PACIFIC DIVISION.

Train leaves Front and G daily at 11 [illegible] New Tacoma [illegible] P. M., connecting with [illegible] all points on Puget Sound.

CHAS S. FEE, Gen'l Pass. Agent, St. Paul.
A. D. CHARLTON, Gen'l West'n Pass. Agent, No. 2 [illegible]

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

SHORTEST, QUICKEST, AND IN EVERY RESPECT THE BEST ROUTE, —TO— Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, Halifax, Portland, Boston, New York, Chicago, St. Paul, Omaha, Kansas City, St. Louis, All Points East and Southeast.

Finest Dining & Sleeping-Car Route in the World

Private Drawing Rooms, Luxurious Smoking Rooms, and Elegant Bath Rooms attached to all Sleepers.

New and Elegant Second class Sleepers from Port Moody to Montreal, Free of Charge!

Courteous Employes, Splendid Passenger Equipments, Three Thousand Miles of Smooth Steel Rail Track, Ballasted Along its Entire Length! An Ever-Changing Panorama of Grand and Magnificent Scenery!

The Canadian Pacific Railway is the Only Line to the East from Portland via Tacoma, Seattle, Victoria and All Puget Sound Points.

Sleeping-Car accommodations reserved in advance. RAPID TRANSIT—LOWEST RATES. For full information or tickets call on or address C. G. McCORD, Passenger and Ticket Agent, No. 6 Washington st., Portland, Or. D. E. BROWN, District Passenger and Freight Agent, Port Moody

The journey from the Pacific to the Atlantic by this new transcontinental line goes on [illegible] magnificence from start to finish. [illegible] Passing through the most magnificent scenery in the world. Twenty miles along a glacier [illegible] The Rocky Mountains! The Selkirks and the Gold Range!—Eclipse in Grandeur and sublimity the Alps of Switzerland!

OREGON PACIFIC RAILROAD
ONLY POPULAR ROUTE
OVER PICTURESQUE RANGES

Fast Time! Sure Connection! New Equipment!

225 MILES SHORTER.

20 HOURS LESS TIME.

Accommodations unsurpassed for Comfort and Safety—Fares and Freights much less than by any other route between all points in the Willamette Valley and San Francisco!

ONLY ROUTE VIA

YAQUINA BAY! —TO— SAN FRANCISCO.

DAILY PASSENGER TRAINS (Except Sundays)

Leave Yaquina 6:50 A. M. | Leave Albany 1:40 P. M.
Arrive Corvallis 10:35 A. M. | Arrive Corvallis [illegible] P. M.
Arrive Albany 11:30 A. M. | Arrive Yaquina [illegible] P. M.

Oregon and California trains connect at Albany and Corvallis.

THE OREGON DEVELOPMENT CO'S STEAMSHIPS —SAIL—

[illegible]

The Company reserves the right to change sailing dates.

Fares between Corvallis and San Francisco [illegible]

For further information apply to CHAS C HOGUE, A. G. F. & P. Agt., Corvallis.

OREGON RAILWAY AND NAVIGATION CO.
COLUMBIA RIVER ROUTE

Train for the East leaves Ash st. wharf every day at 3:15 P. M.

With Through Pullman Sleeping Cars [illegible] Train from the East arrives at 10:15 A. M. every day.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

FROM PORTLAND, Leaving at 12 Midnight, [illegible] as follows:

Oregon Tuesday	Mar [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Columbia Friday	Mar [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
State Wednesday	Mar [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oregon Monday	Mar [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Columbia Saturday	Mar [illegible]	Oregon	[illegible]
State Thursday	Mar [illegible]	Columbia	[illegible]
Oregon Tuesday	Mar 29	State	[illegible]
Columbia Monday	April 4	Oregon	Friday

The company reserves the right to change sailing days.

TO ASTORIA. U. S. Mail Steamer leaves Ash st. daily except Sunday, at 6 A. M. for Astoria.

TO DALLES AND CASCADES. Leave Ash street at 7 A. M. except Sunday.

TO OREGON CITY, DAYTON AND CORVALLIS. Steamer leaves Portland at 7 A. M. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays [illegible]

TICKET OFFICE, ASH STREET WHARF.
A. L. MAXWELL, G. P. A. [illegible]
JNO J BYRNE, Gen. [illegible]

OVERLAND TO CALIFORNIA VIA Oregon & California R. R. And Connections.

Fare to San Francisco $32, to Sacramento $32.

Close connections made at Ashland with stages of the California, Oregon and Idaho Stage Company.

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAYS. East Side Division. BETWEEN PORTLAND AND ASHLAND Mail Train.

[illegible]

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars [illegible]

West Side Division. BETWEEN PORTLAND AND CORVALLIS Mail Train.

[illegible]

Corner F and Front Sts., Portland, Or. [illegible]
R. KOEHLER, Manager. E. P. ROGERS, G. F. & Pass. Agent.

[illegible] AND [illegible]

No. 31 Washington St., Labbe's Block,

MERCHANT TAILORS

GRAND OPENING

NICOLL THE TAILOR!

The Grandest Display of Choicest Woolens ever shown in the city, English, French, Scotch and German Fabrics in endless variety for Suits to measure. One Thousand Different Patterns to select from. SAMPLES, WITH INSTRUCTIONS FOR SELF MEASUREMENT SENT FREE

Fine All-Wool Suits to Order from : : $20.00
Fine All-Wool Pants to Order " : : 5.00

Only White Labor and First-Class Cutters Employed

NICOLL THE TAILOR, 126 First St, Portland, Or.

Staple & Fancy
United We Stand Bourbon Whisky
30 years on the Oregon Market
AND STANDS UNRIVALED
Do not be deceived into taking any other.
Chas Kohn & Co. Agents, Portland, Or.

GEORGE POPE & CO., 60 North Front st., Portland,

Shipping and Commission Merchants,

—IMPORTERS OF—

PORTLAND CEMENT, FIRE BRICKS CHEMICALS, SALT, WOOL AND GRAIN BAGS, TIN PLATES, WINES AND LIQUORS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

Kilgall Bros' SHEEP DIP,
I. C. Jestling & Co's PORTLAND CEMENT
Procter & Gamble's SOAP & CANDLES.

Special Attention given to the Grading and Sale of

WOOL.

J. C. BAYER, MANUFACTURER OF Galvanized Iron Cornices, Metallic Skylights, Tin and Iron Roofing.

Send for Illustrated Catalogue

No. 167 Second st., Portland, Or.

Money to Loan.

On improved Country Property in Oregon and Washington Ter. and CITY PROPERTY IN PORTLAND.

BALFOUR, GUTHRIE & CO., Corner First and A Sts.

OREGON & CALIFORNIA R. R. CO.

NOTICE OF STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING— The stockholders are hereby notified that the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, corner of F and Front streets, in the city of Portland, county of Multnomah, state of Oregon, on Tuesday the 12th day of April next, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year and such other business as may come before the meeting.

WALTER W. BRETHERTON, Sec.

Portland, Or., March 12, 1887

A. H. ABBOTT & Co., WHOLESALE ARTISTS' MATERIALS. MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS. 50 Madison St., CHICAGO.

Old and reliable Medicines are the best to depend upon. Acker's Blood Elixir has been prescribed for years for all impurities of the Blood. In every form of Scrofulous, Syphilitic or Mercurial diseases, it is invaluable. For Rheumatism, has no equal. For sale by all druggists.

[illegible] OF BEER IN THE [illegible]

FIRE INSURANCE AGENCY

GIANT AND JUDSON POWDER.

LITTLE'S FLUID SHEEP DIP.

P. & B. PAINT.

VARNISHES, SAL SODA.
E. CALMAN & CO'S. STAUFFER & CO'S
WILKINSON HAYWOOD & CLARK'S London.

COTTON WASTE.

JAMES LAIDLAW & CO., 16 North Front St., Portland, Oregon.

[illegible]

The question, "Which one of the many good Life Insurance Companies is the best?" is settled neither by the statements of agents (who are biased) nor by the size of the company (bulk does not always indicate merit), nor by the amount of new business secured, (as that may be obtained in foreign and undesirable localities and at large cost in expense and mortality), but

IT IS SETTLED

by the testimony of experience, and the insured are the ONLY DISINTERESTED WITNESSES.

Every insurer should know the FACTS as revealed in the following and other statements to be published.

Diocese of Iowa, Davenport, Feb. 1, 1887

From a moral standpoint, it is certainly a duty every man owes to his family, no matter what his circumstances may be, to insure his life in some trustworthy company (not a co-operative makeshift) for as large an amount as he can afford. * * * To the poor, Life Insurance is a necessity, while to the rich it is a safeguard against possible contingencies, and furnishes ready money while the estate is being settled. * * * Having always been a firm believer in Life Insurance, and being insured in several of the leading companies, I have given the subject considerable investigation, and I am convinced that the mutual companies, in which there are no stockholders to share profits, are unquestionably the best.

My confidence in the Northwestern Mutual Life, of Milwaukee, is shown by the fact that I carry in it to the full limit ($30 000) allowed by the company on a single life. It is apparent to any one, who will stop to consider, that the location of this company gives it advantages possessed by no other. Its wise and conservative management, in not seeking business in foreign countries or in the Gulf states, is in agreeable contrast to the practices of some of the leading Eastern companies, and cannot be too strongly commended.

I consider the Northwestern incomparably the safest, best, and cheapest institution of the kind in the country, and I am confident that I speak advisedly. Very truly yours,

WILLIAM STEVENS PERRY, Bishop of Iowa.

Hundreds of testimonials of similar import from the highest sources.

Full details of the personal experience, cost, conditions and results of the Best Obtainable Life Insurance furnished by

FRANCIS & REED, General Agents, Portland, Or.

CHICAGO CORSET CO.

KABO

TRADE MARK PAT OCT 19th 1886

CORSET

SOMETHING NEW.

Warranted to neither break down or roll up in wear.

None Genuine without KABO stamped on inside of Corset.

Try it! It will cost you nothing if not as represented

CHICAGO CORSET CO. CHICAGO. NEW YORK.

Dr. [illegible]

Private Dispensary,

Nos. 132, 134 Third St. Portland Or

Young, Middle-aged and Old, Single or Married And All who Suffer from

LOST MANHOOD,

Nervous Debility, Seminal Losses, Failing Memory, Weak Eyes, Lack of Energy, Impediment to Marriage, also Blood and Skin Diseases, Syphilis, Eruptions, Hair Falling, Bone Pains, Swellings, Sore Throat, Ulcers, Effects of Mercury, Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Weak Back, Burning Urine, Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture—receive searching treatment, prompt relief and cure for life.

Both Sexes consult confidentially

COCKLE'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

For Liver Bile, Indigestion, etc. Free from Mercury. Contains only Pure Vegetable Ingredients.

Agents—LANGLEY & MICHAELS, San Francisco

MOST PERFECT MADE

Prepared with strict regard to Purity, strength and healthfulness. Dr. Price's Baking Powder contains no Ammonia, Lime, Alum or Phosphates. Dr. Price's Extracts, Vanilla, Lemon, etc., flavor deliciously

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO Chicago and St. Louis.

FATAL.

Do you know that a pain in the left shoulder or arm [illegible] of heart [illegible] and loss of ease may be a forerunner [illegible] fatal termination [illegible] DR. FLINT'S HEART REMEDY at once.

Shortness of Breath, Dizziness, faintness, [illegible] palpitation of the heart, shortness of breath [illegible] of the left shoulder or arm [illegible] DR. FLINT'S HEART REMEDY.

Dropsy. DR. FLINT'S HEART REMEDY promptly removes the effusion [illegible] which is due in most cases to some disease of the heart or general circulation.

Shaking Palsy. DR. FLINT'S HEART REMEDY is [illegible] which have defied [illegible] directly upon the nervous system, which is weak and excitable.

Brain Disease. DR. FLINT'S HEART REMEDY should never be absent from a household, for it immediately relieves all diseases depending upon a derangement of the circulation, such as Congestion of the Brain, Hysteria, Meningitis, Pneumonia, Paralysis, Dementia and Insanity.

Take it in Time. A man who presents an appearance of debility, whose countenance is anxious, and who is subject to spells of faintness, is liable to sudden death from heart disease. Let him take DR. FLINT'S HEART REMEDY before it is too late.

Apoplexy. DR. FLINT'S HEART REMEDY would have prevented many cases of Apoplexy which is usually dependent upon diseases of the heart, if taken when first any unusual sensations were felt.

Blessing of Sleep. DR. FLINT'S HEART REMEDY, for the man or woman who finds himself or herself unable to sleep nights, is an invaluable medicine, which will not only procure the blessing of sleep but will prevent a general breaking down of the system.

At Druggists $1 50. Descriptive treatise with each bottle, or address

J. J. MACK & CO., Nos. 9 and 11 Front St., San Francisco.

"Pet" Cigarettes! ARE THE BEST.

CIGARETTE SMOKERS WHO ARE WILLING to pay a little more than the price charged for the ordinary trade Cigarettes will find the

"Pet" Cigarettes

Superior to all others. They are made from the very highest cost Gold Leaf grown in Virginia, and are unequaled for their delicate aroma and rare fragrance and are absolutely

WITHOUT ADULTERATION OF DRUGS.

ALLEN & GINTER, Manufacturers Richmond Va.

POND'S EXTRACT VEGETABLE PAIN DESTROYER.

Hemorrhages. Bleeding from the Lungs, Stomach, Nose or from any cause is speedily controlled and stopped.

Sores, Ulcers, Wounds, Sprains and Bruises. It is cooling, cleansing and Healing.

Catarrh. It is most efficacious for this disease, Cold in the Head, &c. Our "Catarrh Cure," is specially prepared to meet serious cases. Our Nasal Syringe is simple and inexpensive.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia. No other preparation has cured more cases of these distressing complaints than the Extract. Our Plaster is invaluable in these diseases, Lumbago, Pains in Back or Side, &c.

Diphtheria & Sore Throat, Use the Extract promptly. Delay is dangerous.

Piles, Blind, Bleeding or Itching. It is the greatest known remedy; rapidly curing when other medicines have failed. Our Ointment is of great service where the removal of clothing is inconvenient.

For Broken Breast and Sore Nipples. Mothers who have once used The Extract will never be without it. Our Ointment is the best emollient that can be applied.

Female Complaints. In the majority of female diseases the Extract can be used, as is well known, with the greatest benefit. Full directions accompany each bottle.

CAUTION.

Pond's Extract Has been imitated. The genuine has the words "Pond's Extract" blown in the glass, and our picture trade mark on surrounding buff wrapper. None other is genuine. Always insist on having Pond's Extract. Take no other preparation. It is never sold in bulk, or by measure.

Sold everywhere, Prices 50c, $1, $1.75.

Prepared only by POND'S EXTRACT CO., NEW YORK AND LONDON.

OH! MY BACK, MY BACK!

Weak Backs, Pain, Weakness and Inflammation of the Kidneys, Shooting Pains through the Loins, Hip and Side Pains, Lack of Strength and Activity relieved in one minute and speedily cured by the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster, a new, original, elegant and infallible antidote to pain and inflammation. At druggists 25c, five for $1, or postage free of Potter Drug and Chemical Co., Boston, Mass.

PACIFIC COAST.

The Appointment of the State Railroad Commissioners.

BLUSTERING WEATHER AT ASTORIA

A Fair Pay at San Francisco Races—Wilkes against his Record—Wall the Tacoma Shooter, Out on Bail

FROM SALEM

Waggoner Gets the Commissionership—A New Dairy Commissioner.

SALEM, April 1.—George Waggoner, of Benton, was to-night appointed by Gov. Pennoyer to be republican member of the railroad commission. Senator Slater, the democratic member, came up this morning, and the two newly appointed commissioners are now laying plans for future work. They will appoint their clerk shortly. Mr. Waggoner is a prominent farmer of Benton county and lives near Corvallis. He has not been an active politician, although a consistent republican. He was a member of the lower branch of the legislature in 1880. The duties of the commission are briefly as follows: They shall hold meetings for the transaction of business the first Monday in each month. They may inquire into the methods of the accounts and operation of the railroads. They must make a biennial report to the legislature, so as to disclose the actual workings of the system of freight and passenger rates and their bearing on the business prosperity and the policies of the different railroad companies. They shall report whether any railroad corporation has made any discrimination in rates for or against any person or persons, corporation, etc. They may recommend certain changes in the classification of freights. They may examine into the actual condition of any railroad corporation and see whether they comply with the laws regulating them. They have a right to examine the books of any railroad company. They have power to examine officers, employes, etc., of any company under oath. They may listen to complaints of abused freighters. They shall give notice to the common carrier to desist from discrimination in rates, and they shall duly enter complaint for such discrimination in any circuit court, and such court shall have power to issue an injunction restraining the common carrier from making discrimination in rates. They must investigate the condition of any railroad company and recommend repairs. They may investigate the cause of any railroad accident. They may require railroad companies to furnish any information desired. They may prescribe the form of the annual reports of railroad companies to the secretary of state required by law. Their report shall be transmitted to the secretary of state on or before the first Monday in January in each year. Any railroad company refusing information or submission of books shall for each offense be fined not less than $100 nor more than $500. On failure of the commissioners to agree upon any point the governor shall make a third member and will hold the deciding vote. The compensation of the members shall be $2500 per year each, and of the clerk $2000 per year. They shall hold office for four years and their successors shall be appointed by the governor.

APPOINTMENT OF DAIRY COMMISSIONER.

At a late hour to-night Gov. Pennoyer appointed Albert Sunderland, of Portland, dairy commissioner, in place of W. W. Baker, who has served in that capacity for the past two years. Mr. Baker's term of office expired on the 20th of March.

SUPREME COURT REPORTS.

J. A. Stratton, late clerk of the supreme court, is engaged in preparing the copy of the Fourteenth Oregon reports of the decisions of the supreme court. The volume will make 606 or more printed pages. This report includes only the decisions of the late October term of the supreme court, which composed more pages than those of any previous terms. The manuscript will be ready for the printer in about two weeks.

PERSONAL NOTES

Rev M L Rugg, of the Baptist church of this city, who a month since tendered his resignation as pastor, and who was asked by them to reconsider his action, last night insisted that his resignation be accepted, which was regretfully done. Mr Rugg has a call from East Portland, which he will probably not accept. He will either go to California or the East.

Frank E. Hodgkin, late assistant secretary of state, leaves to-morrow morning for Portland, where he will take the agency of the London & Lancashire Insurance company.

J M. Adair, the operator of the Pacific Postal Telegraph company, has resigned. An operator from Roseburg to-day came down to take his place.

ASTORIA NEWS.

Rough Weather at the Bar

ASTORIA, April 1.—Heavy winds and squalls last night compelled all the shipping in the harbor to drop the second anchor. Some few fouled their anchor chains and dragged out of the channel, occasioning no damage, but lots of labor. Owing to the heavy gale and rough weather on the bar, no fishing boats ventured out on this, the first day of the salmon season. There will, however, be more April fishing this year than ever before, owing to the fact that many cannerymen have contracted to deliver to the extent of their utmost capacity, and those who have not contracted, in view of the demand and anticipated remunerative return and profit on their product, will strain every nerve to increase the output of former years. There seems to be no misunderstanding this year between cannerymen and fishermen, and it is a matter for general congratulation that the feeling of discontent and unrest which pervades this community during a fisherman's strike will be henceforth averted.

LIVELY TIMES IN THE BARBARY COAST

The police force say our Barbary Coast is doubling its population, as usual in the fishing season, with sharks and pimps who prey upon simpletons who fall into their clutches. It is said two more dancing and music halls are to be fitted up in addition to the many that Astoria could afford to be well rid of.

NOTES.

Word comes from Knappton that during last night's gale a scow belonging to a man named Tubbs was capsized in that neighborhood, and but for the opportune arrival of a fishing boat the three men composing her crew would have been drowned. The scow is said to have lost $800 worth of groceries and stock just laid in.

Antoni Nitt, a Greek fisherman, died of consumption at St. Mary's hospital to-day. He will be buried by the Columbia River Fishermen's Protective union.

The Adelaide Randall opera troupe will arrive here on the next steamer and will perform Tuesday next.

It is rumored that a fishing boat capsized off Devlin's cannery during the gale last night. One man was drowned, and another man and the boat is drifting off. It is thought to be only a rumor.

Carnahan & Co., merchants, have a pile driver working in the rear of their store. Their increasing business demands more room, and they intend to build a commodious warehouse and store.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY

RAUCH ACQUITTED—ARRIVAL OF IMMIGRANTS AT DAYTON

DAYTON, W. T., April 1.—John W Rauch, ex-treasurer of Garfield county, was acquitted at Pomeroy yesterday by a jury on a charge of not handing over all the moneys in his possession to the county officials.

There has been some little rain for the last two days, which is a source of much benefit to the country.

Immigration has commenced in earnest. Every train fetches in newcomers. New buildings are being erected and a general thrift and business boom is plainly apparent.

WALL OUT ON BAIL.

TACOMA, April 1.—S. W. Wall had a preliminary examination before a magistrate this morning and was held in $7000 to appear before the grand jury at its next sitting. N J Thompson, of the First National bank of Tacoma, and Leigh Root, of the *Post-Intelligencer*, signed his bonds. Mr Wall was immediately released and re-entered upon his duties as correspondent of the *Post-Intelligencer*.

LOS ANGELES SMALLPOX

A Statement to the War Department by an Army Officer

LOS ANGELES, April 1.—Some time ago a telegram was received here stating that the war department had received information that there were thousands of smallpox cases in this city. Naturally such a report, if uncontradicted, would lead many to suppose that the situation here is very serious, while in reality there is nothing to be feared from the disease. The war department telegraphed to army headquarters here for information on the subject, and a statement was forwarded to Washington as follows:

HEADQUARTERS DEP'T OF ARIZONA
LOS ANGELES, March 2[illegible] 1887.

To the Medical Director of the War Department—Sir: In obedience to your verbal instructions I have the honor to submit the following statement in regard to the smallpox which is now present in this city. I have learned from the city health officer that there has been about fifty cases in all, and that many of these were of a mild type. The deaths thus far are nine in number. During the last two weeks there has been no new cases among the white population and all recent cases have been among the poorer classes of people, in fact confined to the colored and Mexican elements. Compulsory vaccination is being thoroughly carried out and every means taken to prevent the spread of the disease, which cannot in any sense be considered epidemic. Every effort is made to isolate all cases of the disease and when it is located the houses are thoroughly quarantined and the sick removed to the hospital. Considering that the disease has been present for a month in a city of about 50,000 people and that only fifty cases have been reported—in other words, one case per 1000 per month—the situation does not seem to be at all grave, and in my opinion there is no cause for alarm or any foundation for the sensational reports so freely circulated. There has been no cases among the officers, their families or any of the clerks or employes about these headquarters. Respectfully your obedient servant, LEONARD WOOD, First Lt and Ass't Surgeon U. S. A.

CALIFORNIA.

AN INTERNATIONAL CASE.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 1.—In the case of Robt. Rogers and Thos. Henry Ismay vs Herman L. E. Meyer, administrator of the estate of Marion Meyer, deceased, Judge Wallace has rendered the following important decision. He holds that a California wife visiting England has the same power while in that country over her separate property as she had at home, and that English laws cannot deprive her of it; that the capital stock of a California corporation cannot be transferred by compliance with the laws of foreign countries but only by pursuing the methods prescribed by the laws of California. Defendant Herman L. E. Meyer is administrator of the estate, appointed pursuant to the laws of the state of California, and as such administrator claims custody of the property of decedent, that it may be distributed according to the laws of England. If distribution be made according to the laws of this state, the surviving husband of decedent would become entitled to one-half thereof, and her mother to the other half, while should distribution occur pursuant to settlement and English law, the husband of decedent would be excluded altogether, and the whole would go to her mother, as being her next of kin. The estate in question consists of stock of the Spring Valley Water company, which was the property of decedent. In the year 1871, decedent and her husband, at the time sojourning in England, united in the execution of a deed of settlement prepared in that country, by the terms of which settlement the husband covenanted for himself and for her, as well as that these (her shares of stock then in her possession) should be forthwith transferred to plaintiff here, Robert Rodgers and Thomas Henry Ismay being nominated in the settlement to be trustees for her benefit. As, under the laws of England, she was incapable of dealing with it directly, for herself in her own name, the court holds that plaintiffs had no claim to custody of the stock, and that it must be delivered to the defendant as administrator of the estate of decedent.

BAY DISTRICT RACES

SAN FRANCISCO, April 1.—The horses that are in to-morrow's programme were all worked to-day in slow miles, the fastest time made being 2:25. Harry Wilkes is in the finest condition and Frank Van Ness, his driver, is confident that Wilkes will beat his record of 2:14¼. It is the general opinion among horsemen that Harry can beat 2:14 with ease. Horses in the purse for $1000 are all in good form. The betting as yet has been private on the purse race, while on Harry Wilkes vs. time the speculation has been brisk, the horse being a slight favorite. The track is in the best of condition. The only thing remaining to assure a successful trial is the weather, and if it be fine to-morrow there is no doubt but what one of the largest and most fashionable concourses of people that ever gathered at a horse race in this city will assemble at the Bay District track.

HOTEL AT SANTA ROSA BURNED.

SANTA ROSA, Cal., April 1.—Fire was discovered about 4 o'clock this morning in the Santa Rosa house, one of the oldest hotels in the state. The place was in a short time completely destroyed, loss, $5000, insurance, $2000. It is the general opinion that the fire was the work of incendiaries, as at about 11 o'clock last night fire was discovered and extinguished in the washroom the walls of which were saturated with coal oil. A bundle of rags was found in the room also saturated with oil. Two months ago an attempt was made to burn the hotel, but the fire was extinguished before damage was done.

A SWINDLING FIRM.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 1.—Default judgment has been entered in the superior court in favor of the Emerson and Fersher Agricultural Implement company, of Cincinnati, against the firm of Marshall & Co., until recently agricultural implement dealers in this city. In the course of the legal proceedings it was developed that Marshall & Co. had conducted a branch business in Texas, Pennsylvania and New York and decamped to Canada with $200,000 of its creditor's money. The firm name in the East was Edmunston, Waddell & Co. They also succeeded in getting $85,000 from banks in San Francisco on worthless notes.

THE FREIGHT RUSH TO SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 1.—The interstate commerce act goes into effect on Tuesday and east and west roads are blocked with freight in anticipation of the raise in the tariff already announced. The Southern Pacific have had a freight blockade at Townsend street for two days and every car on their road is in use. The main object is to get goods started before the fifth of April, though it is doubtful if goods accepted by companies before that date, even if not started, would come under the operations of the act.

RAILROAD SURVEYS TO BE MADE.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 1.—From the present terminus of the California & Oregon railroad it is reported that the Southern Pacific company will probably run two lines of survey for a railroad into Eastern Oregon—one from Cowley, up Klamath river in the direction of Linkville, and another from Edgewood, in order to ascertain the cheapest route. After the surveys are made and a route chosen, men at work on the main line to Portland will be transferred to the Eastern Oregon line.

SUPPOSED MURDERER ARRESTED

REDWOOD, April 1.—A man believed to be Pathanlay, for whose arrest a reward is offered in Cleveland, for the robbery of Benedict & Rueda's fur store, and who is also suspected of being implicated in the murder of a policeman, was arrested to-day while intoxicated. A quantity of burglars tools were found on his person.

NEW RATE SHEET

SAN FRANCISCO, April 1.—A new rate sheet will be issued by the passenger department of the Southern Pacific April 1. Mr Donaldson, assistant general passenger and ticket agent, said: "Changes from present rates, generally speaking, will be very slight."

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 1.—Cleared: Ship Ferdinand Fisher, Nanaimo. Sailed: Steamer Umpire, Nanaimo; steamer G W Elder, Victoria; ship Clarence S Bement, Port Townsend; bark C O Whitmore, Nanaimo.

DEATH OF DR. KELLOGG

SAN FRANCISCO, April 1.—Dr Albert Kellogg, a well known scientist, died yesterday in Alameda, at the age of 74. He was one of the foremost botanists on this coast.

A household journal, which slings "home hints" around promiscuously, says that "the yellow tint of flannel will disappear if it is left out doors on a cold night." Perhaps so. In some localities the flannel will also disappear.—Norristown Herald.

THE EAST.

More about the Sensational Kissane Case.

PAST WEEK'S BUSINESS REVIEW

Chicago Democrats Still without a Candidate for Mayor, and Stirring Letters from Local Politicians—St. Stephen's Church Troubles

THE KISSANE MYSTERY

Further Details of the Sensational Affair from New York and San Francisco

NEW YORK, April 1.—Recorder Smith in the general sessions to-day heard argument on the motion by counsel for J. B. Hart, of San Francisco, to have a *nolle prosequi* entered on an indictment for forgery on file in the district attorney's office against William Kissane, now a wealthy and influential citizen of San Francisco. The indictment was for the forgery of a check for $1[illegible] 000 in 185[illegible], against the Chemical bank of this city. Counsel for the bank appeared for the bank and opposed the motion. He said Kissane had not made any restitution to the bank for the money thus obtained in a criminal manner, although it appeared that he was well to do. Lawyer Jones submitted an affidavit made by the cashier of the bank, which set forth that the bank had suffered a loss of $[illegible] by Kissane's forgery. District Attorney Martine was present, and favored dismissing the indictment, considering the length of time elapsed, and that Kissane had reformed, and was leading an honest life. Everything considered, he was not disposed to call the case for trial at this late day. Recorder Smith was not so willing to dismiss the matter. He said that there was no evidence that Lawyer Hart was acting with Kissane's consent, and intimated that he would require assurances on this point before taking action. A telegram from the principal in the case would not be sufficient. The parties then left the court room.

A CALIFORNIA REPORT.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 1.—The case of Wm. Kissane, which is surrounded with so much mystery and which was heard to-day in New York, before Recorder Smith, has attracted immense attention in California. This is due to the fact that Kissane is said and is now known to be one of the most prominent and wealthy citizens of California and connected by marriage with many leading families in this city. Many attempts have been made by the press of San Francisco to get at the actual facts in the case, and unearth the identity of this mysterious individual. The immediate notoriety of the case is due to a motion made by counsel for J. B. Hart, of this city, to have a *nolle prosequi* entered on an indictment for forgery on file in the district attorney's office against this man Wm. Kissane. The indictment was for the forgery of a check for $12,000 in 1854 on the Chemical bank of New York. A gentleman of this city to-night, who knows Kissane well and who knew him in the east, and who has been a severe sufferer by Kissane, gave to an associated press reporter a full story of Kissane's career, suppressing only the name he is known by in California. It may be said here that Kissane is one of the most prominent and wealthy residents of Sonoma county, that his half-brother is a prominent attorney of this city, and his connections by marriage are all leading society people. The statement of this gentleman is as follows: It is believed that the statements made through Jessie B. Hart in New York, telegraphed here, have revealed the identity of Kissane and may probably lead to a complete disclosure of his criminal practices in the past. It is well known to certain parties that Kissane has been guilty of felony since his arrival in California. He is unrepentant, and seeks only the removal of legal disabilities and penalties for his past crimes. He is still under indictment for forgery in New York City, and for murder in Arkansas resulting in great loss of life

BY BURNING THE STEAMER

Martha Washington bound from Cincinnati to New Orleans and to Helena, Arkansas, on the night of January 14, 1852. He was under indictment in January, 1853, together and with some others, and placed on trial for conspiracy and defrauding insurance companies by fictitious cargoes said to be burned on the steamer Martha Washington. He was convicted on three occasions in Cincinnati on these charges, but each time managed to evade the law. After this he was arrested for murder and taken to Helena, Arkansas, but owing to the lack of county funds and the neglect of congress to provide for his prosecution, he again escaped the clutches of the law. A request was made by Hon. James Guthrie for an appropriation, but it could not be procured. Kissane in the meantime jumped his bail, and the next heard of him were his forgeries on the Chemical bank, New York, in August, 1854, for which he was arrested, convicted and sentenced to Sing Sing prison, N. Y. Among his effects, which were found at the time of his arrest, were some notes of $500 denomination on the Chemical bank, New York. He was brought to New York handcuffed and locked to the wrist of an officer. The key to the handcuffs was lodged safely in the pocket of a Chemical bank teller, who still lives to probably assist in the last chapter of Kissane's criminal career. While in Sing Sing he offered to make a full confession of the Martha Washington steamboat conspiracy, and to confirm the same on the witness stand so as to assist the insurance company in resisting the fraudulent suits brought against them for fictitious cargoes. The authorities concluded his testimony would be available and useful for that purpose, as he might not voluntarily give testimony if he served a full time. For this reason he was liberated, and thereafter made

A FULL CONFESSION

Of the Martha Washington steamer conspiracy, the burning of the boat and the efforts to secure the insurance. The confession occupied about one hundred pages of foolscap. His gang, one of the most complete organizations ever known in this country scattered in consternation when the fact of the confession was made known. Kissane himself violated his promise to the insurance companies and fled to Nicaragua, where under an assumed name it was reported he had been shot. His career in California under another assumed name is well known, and all his connections, business, social and marriage, are equally well known, he having acquired enormous wealth. His reckless attempt to quash the indictment in New York will bring upon himself and immediate friends, many of whom are ignorant of his past history, the most unpleasant consequences. Gen Barr, of this city, who is perfectly familiar with Kissane's career, stated also to-night that on his first seeing Kissane in this state some two years ago he immediately identified him, but that out of consideration for Kissane's family and connections he had persistently refused to make any statement in regard to him, hoping he would make restitution to those he had ruined.

WHOLESALE INDICTMENT OF BOODLERS AT CHICAGO

CHICAGO, April 1.—Judge Anthony arrived at the door of his courtroom this morning and could hardly crowd his way in, on account of the density of the throng of indicted boodlers present for the purpose of giving bail, and their friends, who came early to help them. Sheriff Matson followed the judge with a full list of the indicted. It is as follows: George C Klehm, Michael Wasserman, Michael Leyden, J J McCarthy, William J. McGarigle, R S McLaughley, Henry Varnell, Dan Wren, Adam Ochs, H M Oliver, Christian Geale, Christian Casselman, Ed Phillips, J. S Hunnigan, J. T. Van Pelt, J. F Carpenter, Michael Costello, H L Holland, August Busse, Napoleon Barsaloux, Philip Kelly, Patrick Buckeley. In the case of Mike Wasserman, ex-commissioner, who was indicted on a charge of bribery and a charge of conspiracy, bail was fixed at $15,000 for three charges. Bonds were given by the other commissioners. Bonds of ex-commissioners on the list were filed in amounts varying from $5000 to $7000. The latter sum was in the case of Buck McCarthy, whose indictment contains five counts for bribery and conspiracy. Beside the commissioners and ex commissioners and county officials indicted, the list includes nine contractors and dealers in furniture supplies, etc. At 2 this afternoon most of them had secured bail.

REVIEW OF THE NATION'S BUSINESS.

Unfavorable Weather Interferes with Trade—The Spring Outlook.

NEW YORK, April 1.—R. G. Dun & Co., in their *Weekly Trade Review*, say: With snow three inches deep in Virginia, the roads in many sections almost impassable, and the Canadian railroads blocked by drifts, the distribution of products is difficult, notwithstanding the extraordinary demand to anticipate the interstate act and a change of rates. As it is, dry goods and boot and shoe dealers complain that from the regions buried in snow small orders come, and the deep mud and bad roads in many states arrest business.

Business the past month has been remarkably good, not only at New York and Boston, but Chicago reports a phenomenal record, and other cities as well. Great as business has been in anticipation, and for demands for orders to come, it is scarcely possible that a noteworthy unseasonable reaction should not be felt. Opinions grow that the interstate act will help railroads rather than commerce.

Wheat has risen over 1 cent, with sales of 45,000,000 bushels for the week, exports continuing heavy. Corn, oats, oil and pork products, and sugar and tea, have scarcely changed with moderate dealings. Coffee has advanced a ¼. Cattle and wool are weaker. Cotton has [illegible], with sales of 10[illegible],200 bales at New York in six days. Print cloths are barely [illegible] cents, with only 1[illegible],000 pieces in sight, against 1[illegible] 000 pieces two years ago. Iron is lower at Philadelphia and Pittsburg. The collapse of the coal combination and the higher and fixed rates for transportation of coal do not encourage consumers. Whether bank clearings outside of New York, ranging 18 per cent. above last year's, indicate more than temporary activity, we cannot yet judge. But the great reduction of rates on Canadian canals for shipment to Canadian ports, and the attitude of the Grand Trunk toward other trunk lines foreshadow a sharper competition between Canadian and New York forwarding merchants, and other new movements indicate a manufacturing development in Canada. The Mexican tariff promises a larger traffic in that direction after July.

With April settlements over, large quantities of money usually return hither and this year the amount sent to Boston has been unusually large, the dividends payable there reaching $14,[illegible],016 against $7,061,111 last year. Money has ranged from 3 to 8 per cent for the week, but operations to cause a stringency will now be increasing. The failures during the first quarter of 1887 were smaller in number than in 1886, 1885 and 1884, but the aggregate of liabilities was larger than last year, not because of general enlarging of indebtedness, but because a few unusually heavy failures were included. Failures in the last seven days number for the United States, 19[illegible], for Canada, 27, total, 223, compared with 25[illegible] last week and 214 for the corresponding week of last year.

CHICAGO'S TROUBLE.

The Socialists Claim the Democrats will help Elect their Ticket.

CHICAGO, April 1.—The emissaries from the socialistic headquarters have had frequent communication with Mayor Harrison to-day, and now they boldly assert that they can show a list of [illegible]0,000 votes for the socialistic ticket. Jos Greenhut, the leading light of the socialists, and city employe under Harrison, says: "History is being made very fast just now. Chicago is a European colony. The masses are day laborers. 300 firms employ 150,000 workmen within 10 miles of the city hall. It is distinctly a capitalistic city. Here the fight is to be made between labor and capital. The time has come and they are ready to fight. Harrison is playing a queer part. He was never elected by the democrats. The socialists elected him. He has been honest enough, at least, to acknowledge it. The tables have turned and the socialists have their own ticket. The democrats will now return the compliment by voting for the socialist ticket. This is the understanding. On Tuesday next all the wheel horses of the democracy will vote our ticket, knowing that they will share the benefits. The campaign will cost them nothing, and their old enemies, the republicans, will go down before the fusion ticket. Talk about the Irish! I tell you that coercion bill is making Irishmen good socialists every day, and we will carry every Irish ward in Chicago. By next Sunday the people may become desperate for fear of the socialists. The citizens may rise up in a day and compel all party lines to be dropped, and demand a union of citizens to defeat the socialists. If they become alarmed at the commune they may do it. This is a contest between the American commune and capital. It is irresistible."

A STINGING LETTER.

CHICAGO, April 1.—A letter issued this afternoon is creating much comment to-night. It is from Mayor Harrison's appointee as city collector, Wm J Onahan, well known throughout the country as the president of an Irish Catholic colonization society. Onahan was to be the democratic candidate for city treasurer. His letter emphatically announces that, unlike Mayor Harrison, he will under no circumstances give the slightest aid to the election of "a ticket put forward and championed by all known and avowed allies of socialists and anarchy." Continuing on he says: "Mr. Powderly, who represents and is the official spokesman for the legitimate labor organizations of the country disavows, as I am informed, the action of the political body which assumes to put itself forward in Chicago as a 'labor party.' The success of the so-called 'labor ticket,'" the letter declares, "would be fatal alike to the business interests of the city and to the real welfare of the laboring classes." Onahan concludes with the words: "If I must choose on election day between the republican ticket and that championed by socialists, I shall vote the republican ticket."

ANOTHER LETTER

Causing discussion is from Robt. Nelson, united labor candidate for mayor. Nelson says that he will, if elected, regard the office as a great public trust. Efficiency will be his guide in making appointments to or removals from office, and the rights of the people will be protected and the laws enforced. Republicans and democrats alike pronounce Nelson's letter a sop to the legion of democratic officeholders and employes.

CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

PUNISHING A PRIEST

NEW YORK, April 1.—Rev. James Curran, a staunch friend and former assistant of the deposed priest, Dr. McGlynn, appeared with the latter at Jones Woods on St. Patrick's day. For this he was sent to Ellenville, New York, to reflect on his contumacy on appearing in public with a priest in disgrace. Dr Curran did not profit by the hint, however, and came down on the night of Dr. McGlynn's lecture and appeared on the platform with him. For this Curran has been ordered into solitary retreat at Hoboken, with fasts and penance for ten days. At the palace of Archbishop Corrigan it was intimated that the parishioners of St. Stephen's would do well to take the hint, lest they suffer excommunication. The punishment of Dr. Curran is taken as an evidence that Archbishop Corrigan's course toward Dr. McGlynn has the approval of Rome. The parishioners of St. Stephen's are excited over the affair and propose to hold meetings in Dr. Curran's support as they have done in McGlynn's.

COMMITTED FOR TRIAL

NEW YORK, April 1.—W. A. Clarke, register clerk, who is accused of stealing a package of $10,000 in bills from a mail pouch in the New York post office sent from the National bank of Portland, Oregon, to the Chemical National bank of New York, was arraigned to-day before U. S Commissioner Griffith. The wife of the accused brought some friends to go bail, but when they heard the charge they refused to sign the bond. Clarke waived examination and was committed for trial.

SHARP TO BE TRIED

NEW YORK, April 1.—District Attorney Martine has decided that Jacob Sharp will be the next of those indicted in the Broadway steal to be brought to trial. The district attorney thinks by the trial of some of the tempters in the case, new evidence will be brought out, that will aid in convicting more of the boodlers.

ANOTHER ABSCONDER

DETROIT, April 1.—A. M. Stanton, manager of George K. Sisters & Sons bank in this city, has absconded with between $[illegible] and $[illegible]. Part of this sum was taken from the Detroit branch of the bank and the balance secured by means of fictitious names.

A little boy's first pair of trousers always fit if the pockets are deep enough.—Shoe and Leather Reporter.

WASHINGTON.

Plans Submitted for an Armored Cruiser and Battleship.

Important Information Relative to Oleomargarine—Congratulating the New Treasury Officers—Manning in Very Poor Health.

OLEOMARGARINE.

Some Important Information Relative to this Subject.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The popular notions with respect to the extent of the practice of butter adulteration before the oleomargarine law went into effect will not be sustained by the forthcoming report by Prof. Wiley, of the chemist department of agriculture, on this subject. Prof. Wiley's experiments have been progressing more than a year. The materials for investigation were purchased in open market in all parts of the country, no intimation being given in any case of the purpose for which the purchase was intended. In not more than one-third of the cases did the purchase prove to be adulteration, except when something else than butter was asked for, and fraudulent articles were those secured when low-priced materials were called for. In no case was it found that an article sold in the market as butterine was entirely fraudulent. The adulterated article usually contained between 30 and 40 per cent. of butter, the rest most commonly consisting of beef-fat, lard and cottonseed oil. Prof. Wiley devotes some space to the consideration of the opinions of scientific men with regard to the wholesomeness of oleomargarine and kindred compounds. He finds that about nine out of every ten of the scientists who have expressed themselves declare the belief that oleomargarine is unobjectionable and wholesome. The larger and more important part of this report is devoted to an analysis of dairy products and their substitutes and the methods determining adulterations. The chemists' opportunity for investigation are greater than have ever before been recorded, and the result is a treatise which covers every detail of this important subject. The conclusion is reached that a microscope is a much more useful instrument in this direction than European chemists have ever been willing to admit, and is in fact an invaluable adjunct to the chemical laboratory for this particular work. The chemical methods of analysis are, however, no less to be thoroughly treated, and a few simple means for popular use are pointed out. The artificial coloring substances are discussed and those which are harmless are described. This report is to form part No. 1 of department bulletin No. 13. Part 2 will be Mr. Richardson's report on spices. The adulteration of baking powders, beer, wines and ciders, flour, rice and other cereal productions, and tea, coffee and cocoa, and articles of that description will form subjects of other parts of the bulletin.

NAVY IMPROVEMENTS.

Plans for an Armored Cruiser and Powerful Battleship.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—At noon to-day plans were opened at the office of the secretary of the navy for an armored cruiser and powerful battleship under the authority conferred by the act of August 3, 1886. Advertisements have been published by the department in American and European newspapers since August last, inviting the submission of plans for these vessels. The designers were required to submit detailed statements, of weight of hulls, engines and armament, and the fullest particulars concerning the weight, power and economy of the engines, boilers and screws, and the torpedo apparatus, rigging displacement and other points. In case the plan is accepted the designer is required to make any changes free of charge, and the department agrees to pay $15,000 for the design of each vessel which may be selected from the plans submitted. The general requirements of the department for armored cruisers are that its hull have a double bottom of steel, a ram bow and steel armored deck covering, the machinery two-thirds full sail power and a battery composed of four ten-inch and six six-inch rifles and machine guns. The battlements are to be composed of two twelve-inch and six six-inch guns and secondary battery. Plans were submitted by the following firms and persons: Barrow Shipbuilding company of England, two designs; the Thames Iron Shipbuilding company of England, two designs and two half models; bureau of construction, navy department, two designs and a model; Grandjean of France, design for armored cruiser; W. I. Chambers, U. S. navy, design for armored cruiser; Francis L. Norton of New York, design for armored battleship; Capt. L. N. Towns of New York, design for cruiser; Naval Constructor Cook, design for armored cruiser. These designs will be submitted to the board appointed by Secretary Whitney to make a selection of the vessels best adapted for the American navy.

WASHINGTON NEWS ITEMS.

CONGRATULATING THE NEW OFFICERS.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The treasury department presented an unusual spectacle this afternoon. The appointments of Secretary Fairchild and Assistant Secretary Maynard caused great rejoicing among the employes, and they expressed a universal desire to be allowed to extend their congratulations in person. Apparently no promotions were ever made in the department that met with such general favor among the employes. The two officials therefore, consented to receive such of the employes as desired to pay their respects, after the close of business. Word to that effect was sent through the building, and by 3 o'clock a large crowd had congregated in the corridor opening into the secretary's office. Mr. Fairchild was visited first and then Mr. Maynard, the crowd coming in a stream from Mr. Fairchild's office to the rooms of Mr. Maynard. Clerks of all grades, watchmen, laborers and chore women, came in crowds and shook hands with the newly appointed officers.

Mr. Fairchild at once entered upon the discharge of his new duties and he was sworn in at 11 o'clock by a notary public employed in the secretary's office, and took possession of the office and desk formerly occupied by ex-Sec. Manning. Many of the clerks of the department waited upon him early and extended congratulations. He received a profusion of flowers and congratulatory telegrams from all parts of the country. The majority of the telegrams were from banks and business men. Judge Maynard will not qualify as assistant secretary before Monday, as he desires to dispose of some business now pending in the second comptroller's office. In accepting his new office he will suffer a loss of $700 a year in his salary. He makes the change at the personal solicitation of the president and Secretary Fairchild, with the latter of whom he enjoys the closest possible relations.

PRODUCTION OF LEAD AND ZINC.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—C. Kirchoff, Jr., agent for a division of the mining statistics of the U. S. geological survey, has prepared a preliminary statement of the production of lead and zinc for 1886, from which it appears that 114,829 short tons of desilverized lead, and 250 short tons of non-argentiferous lead were produced. A considerable increase is expected during the current year. The production of spelter is as follows, the unit being the short ton of 2000 pounds: Illinois 21,677, Kansas 8832, Missouri 6870, Eastern and Southern states 678; total, 42,641. Reports indicate preparation for further increase in products the current year.

APPOINTMENTS-PENSIONS.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—Henry B. Billings, of Idaho territory, has been appointed register of the land office at Hailey, Idaho territory, instead of receiver of the land office at that place as originally stated.

The pension office to-day issued 1000 pension certificates. This is estimated to be the largest number ever issued in one day by one bureau.

The interstate commerce commission have made a request for a temporary clerical assignment, and the secretary of the interior to-day detailed Major H. St. Jones, of his office, for that duty.

A LAND DECISION.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—In the ex parte case of Todd Knepple, on appeal from the Mexican commission of the general land office, sustaining the decision of the local land office at Lamar, Col., Acting Secretary Muldrow holds that a qualified preemptor who has a deeded right of filing and perfecting an entry on the Osage trust and diminished reserved lands in Kansas, under the act of May 28, 1880, has exhausted his right to all other lands. This conforms with all previous decisions.

FOR USE IN CASE OF WAR.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—Some time ago the Seawanhaka Yacht club, of New York, made a request to the navy department that a naval officer be detailed to visit New York for the purpose of giving the club practical instructions in the arrangements of its vessels, with a view to increasing its proficiency to such a point that the fleet may be relied on as a naval reserve. In compliance with this request Commander McCallaha has been detailed to this duty.

MANNING'S HEALTH.

NEW YORK, April 1.—A Washington special to the *Post* says: A gentleman in this city, who has had special reason to interest himself in Secretary Manning's health, has received personal advices from England confirming the worst reports yet published. His informant asserts that the ex-secretary was not only not improved by his voyage but is decidedly worse to-day than he was before he sailed, worse even than when he landed in England. His friends have little hope of his recovery.

LAND CLAIM REJECTION.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The commissioner of the general land office has approved and sent to the secretary of the interior for transmission to congress a supplemental report from the surveyor-general of New Mexico holding for rejection the private land claim known as the Ignasio Chaives grant, No. 96, for 243,000 acres, on the ground that no legal or equitable right had been shown by the claimants.

APPOINTMENT OF A JUDGE.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The president to-day appointed Martin V. Montgomery, of Michigan, to be associate justice of the supreme court of the District of Columbia, to succeed Justice MacArthur, retired.

THE COMMISSIONS SIGNED.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The president to-day signed the commissions of Charles S. Fairchild as secretary of the treasury, and Isaac H. Maynard as assistant secretary of the treasury.

MINT COINAGE.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The coinage of mints during the month of March was $5,195,906, of which $3,040,390 was in standard silver dollars.

EASTERN NEWS ITEMS.

EARTHQUAKE IN INDIANA.

CHICAGO, April 1.—The *Times'* Evansville, Indiana, special says: Intelligence was received in this city of volcanic disturbances and eruptions on Blood river, near New Concord, Calloway county, Ky., yesterday, which frightened the inhabitants out of their wits. Tuesday afternoon all wells in the neighborhood were found to be dry. The same night strange rumbling noises were heard in the earth similar to those preceding an earthquake shock. About 10 o'clock an explosion was heard in the direction of Stiger's bluff, two miles from New Concord. A column of fire was seen to shoot up towards the heavens to a hight of at least 150 feet. Explosions continued at intervals through the night, and columns of fire still continue to shoot upwards. Some of the more courageous citizens have made a visit to the bluff, but the heat is so intense that they cannot get within a quarter of a mile of it; but red hot ashes seem to be flowing down the west side of the bluff. When our informant left a remarkable eruption was still in progress, and a majority of the people were perfectly wild with terror. The scene of the phenomenon is in one of the wildest and most rugged parts of the state. Mayfield, twenty-five miles distant, is the nearest railroad station, and efforts to reach that point by telegraph have been unsuccessful.

IRON AND STEEL WORKERS.

PITTSBURGH, April 1.—The lodges of the Amalgamated Iron Association and Steel Workers throughout the country will elect delegates during the coming month for the annual convention in this city on June 7. There is a large amount of business on hand already and it is believed they will be in session about two weeks. The most important work to be done will be to make a scale of wages for the ensuing year and the advisability of further strengthening the organization by taking in men under classification. Also that all skilled mill labor will have representation. It is said that the admission of pipe mill workmen and steel makers will be strongly advocated, and if they are taken in it will increase the membership of the association to 125,000 men. In regard to the new scale of wages nothing is known. A number of delegates already chosen favor a scale based on three different grades of iron, instead of on bars, as at present.

JAY GOULD'S PURCHASE.

ST. LOUIS, April 1.—A dispatch from Fort Smith, Ark., says: The Little Rock and Fort Smith railway passes into the hands of Jay Gould to-day and active work on the extensions of the line is to begin at once. The road is to be extended from Van Buren to Fort Gibson in the Cherokee nation, and four miles of track is now laid from the first mentioned place. The Arkansas river will be crossed opposite this city by a cantilever bridge, which is to be constructed at once. The road is also to be constructed from Fort Smith to Shreveport, La., where it will connect with the New Orleans and Texas Pacific. Work on this line is to begin within six days.

REFUSE TO PUBLISH TIME TABLES.

CINCINNATI, April 1.—Cincinnati newspapers appear to-day without the customary column giving the time of the arrival and departure of trains. This is in accordance with the proposition made by the newspapers jointly in view of the stoppage of passes to stop the free publication of matter for the benefit of roads, but to accept tickets in payment for all advertising. Railroads replied accepting the proposition for advertisements which they should order, and intimating the daily publication of time tables should not be regarded as an advertisement.

CONDITION OF CATTLE.

ST. LOUIS, April 1.—A dispatch from Fort Worth, Texas, says: Col. C. P. Cunningham, agent of the bureau of animal industry, who recently visited the southwest, Kansas, New Mexico and Colorado, reports the cattle on the ranches of New Mexico, Indian territory and Colorado have come through the winter in excellent shape and with but slight losses. There will be united action among state, territory and national sanitary boards to prevent contagious pleuro-pneumonia crossing the Mississippi river.

HERR MOST GOES BACK TO HIS BEER.

NEW YORK, April 1.—Herr Most, the anarchist, was released from the penitentiary on Blackwell's island early this morning. On his landing at East Fifty-second street he was greeted by a young woman and a number of his sympathizers. A big crowd was on the river bank and followed Most and his friends to Second avenue, where they ensconced themselves in a beer saloon.

INGERSOLL WON'T SWEAR.

NEW YORK, April 1.—Col. Robert G. Ingersoll was admitted to practice at the bar in this state to-day before the general term of the supreme court. When he was asked to be sworn, he refused, and affirmed in place.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, April 1.—In the house of commons to-night W. H. Smith, first lord of the treasury, suggested that if the Irish crimes bill be read the first time to-night a second reading could be taken up Tuesday. Then there will be an interval of a week between the second reading and going into committee. It was the imperative duty of the government to insist on the house coming to an early decision on the bill. Referring to the land bill, he said it was of vital importance that the government use every effort to make the measure a law.

In the house of commons to-night the closure was carried by a vote of 351 to 258, and the first reading of the coercion bill was acted upon without division.

A BILL TO RELIEVE IRELAND.

LONDON, April 1.—The *News* says the land bill introduced by Lord Cadogan in the house of lords yesterday evening convicts the ministry of the grossest inconsistency, and entirely justifies Parnell's action during the last autumn's session of parliament. The first thing that strikes a reader of Lord Cadogan's speech is that, inadequate as the bill may be, it entirely dispenses with the necessity for coercion, or, rather, it would if the necessity existed. Balfour argues that an illegal combination prevents tenants in Ireland from paying their rents. Lord Cadogan formally admits that tenants are evicted for not paying impossible rents.

THE IRISH CRIMES ACT.

LONDON, April 1.—The whips of both parties in the house of commons are doing their utmost to secure a full attendance at to-night's session. It is not known positively whether Parnell will move the amendment of which he has given notice. Gladstone and the liberals will meet the government's motion for a second reading of the Irish crimes act amendment bill with a hostile amendment. The form which this shall take has not yet been decided upon.

HONORING THE QUEEN.

LONDON, April 1.—The queen arrived at Cannes to-day. Her majesty drove from the railway station to the Villa Eldowelsse in an open carriage without riders, escorted by a guard of honor, a force of mounted gendarmes and the Cannes fire brigade. The houses along the route were decorated with flags, and the people that filled the streets enthusiastically cheered her majesty. The French Mediterranean squadron, which has been ordered to Cannes, sailed with the Queen on board.

LONDON RACES.

LONDON, April 1.—The Lester spring meeting began to-day. The stakes of 1000 sovereigns, five furlongs, for three-year-olds, was won by Craven's colt Barley Thorpe, Baron de Rothschild's filly by Robert the Devil second, Abington's colt Juggler third. No other starters.

THE DAUNTLESS GOING TO NORWAY.

QUEENSTOWN, April 1.—The Dauntless has sailed for Southampton, where she will be overhauled prior to going on a cruise to the coast of Norway. She will afterwards visit the Azores and then return.

A Quick Recovery.

It gives us great pleasure to state that the merchant who was reported being at the point of death from an attack of Pneumonia, has entirely recovered by the use of DR. WM. HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS. Naturally he feels grateful for the benefits derived from using this remedy, for the lungs and throat; and in giving publicity to this statement we are actuated by motives of public benefaction, trusting that others may be benefited in a similar manner.

A DOUBTER.

A Man who Thinks a Big Hotel Wouldn't Pay.

He Thinks the Civilization of Oregon too Low—Some Painful Actual Experiences of a Hotel Keeper.

From time to time during the past ten years the proposition to build a first-class hotel in Portland has been agitated both by press and public. That such an institution is among the "long felt wants" of this community in a general way, and of the traveling public in particular, seems an almost self-evident fact. That Portland has never enjoyed the luxury of a first-class hotel, in an Eastern and purely metropolitan sense, is equally true. When the project of constructing such a building was begun five years or more ago by Mr. Henry Villard, then in the full flush of his financial strength, everybody thought and everybody confidently hoped that a first-class caravansary was a thing of the immediate future. How the enterprise resulted in lamentable failure, and how the project was abandoned for a lack of funds, is a thrice-told tale, which has long vexed the dull ears of the public.

The mute stones which mark these temporarily deserted ruins speak more eloquently of the fall of Mr. Villard, of the disaster which attended his fortunes as a railroad manager and financial diplomatist, and of his seemingly short-sighted policy than any written or spoken words can convey. Before the commencement of the structure, during the brief time work was in progress, and since the abandonment of the enterprise, there are many doubting Thomases, who incredulously shake the head and express unbelief in the sententious question: "Can such an institution as a first-class hotel be made to pay in Portland?" Many shrewd business men, who have given the subject much thought and attention, declare that such an enterprise can be made self-sustaining from the start and ultimately developed into a profitable investment of capital. Like nearly every other enterprise of magnitude requiring and involving the outlay of a large amount of capital, the project of building and maintaining a very superior hotel with every appointment of comfort, elegance and luxury must, to a large extent, prove experimental and problematical.

A DOUBTER.

Of the feasibility of such an enterprise Portland has one profound unbeliever. He is a gentleman who has had many years of experience in the business of hotel keeping, and as he speaks from long personal, practical experience, his views and opinions are entitled to respect and consideration. Yesterday an OREGONIAN reporter in making his usual rounds came across the gentleman in question. Naturally the topic of conversation drifted into the subject of hotel business.

"What is your idea in regard to the project of a first-class hotel being made a paying investment? Do you think that such an establishment can be maintained?" innocently inquired the reporter.

"Just let me give you my views on the subject of keeping a hotel," answered the gentleman, "as well as some of my own very peculiar experience in this city. In the first place," said the suave host, pointing to a vacant chair for the reporter to occupy, seating himself, throwing back his head and gazing at the ceiling in a reflecting way, "in the first place allow me to say, my dear sir, that the people of this state, the people which we hotel keepers have to deal with, are very peculiar. What we would call a first-class hotel, is a very different place from what they consider hotel accommodations should afford. From the actions of the most of such guests they appear to regard it merely as a place to stop; a place to simply feed and sleep. Oregon is a splendid state; possesses unlimited possibilities in the future, and is of boundless resources. That it is destined to become one of the most wealthy and populous states of the Union, I have no doubt in the world. Portland is bound to become a large and rich city. But while these facts are indisputable, they pertain more to the future than the present. What we have to grapple with is the present condition of affairs. Now, a first-class hotel is certainly a very useful and desirable acquisition to this city. If such an establishment could be successfully maintained, it would be a good thing. All must admit that the traveling public who appreciate comforts and elegances, would cheerfully and unanimously rise up and call such a hotel man blessed.

"Frankly, I must say," continued the gentlemanly boniface, shifting around so as to screen his eyes from the sun, "that I am a disbeliever in the practicability of such a scheme, at least for the present. I do not believe anyone can support an establishment of that kind, unless he has a bank at his back. Before you provide for the supply you must create the demand. You must have the hearty sympathy and co-operation of the public, or you can not hope to succeed. In other words, you must, in this country, create the taste; you must educate the people up to the standard of what constitutes comfort and refinement. When a person comes to a hotel it is not merely to eat and sleep. There are certain observances of propriety and decency to conform to. I have said the people who come from the interior are 'peculiar;' that is, perhaps," said the host musingly, "a very mild word to employ. Rustic, or boorish would more clearly define the idea I wish to convey. Upon my soul," continued he, warming up, "they seem to belong to the generations of the past; they appear to have remained stationary while the world has moved steadily forward. They remind one of the pioneer days of 1840 and 1850; of the rustic simplicity of backwoods life. We want the infusion of new blood, better blood, I may add. Until that is done, until we create the public taste, to make a first-class hotel pay is out of the question, in my opinion. Still, I may be in error on that point.

THE TOURIST SEASON.

"For probably three months out of the year there are a good many people who visit Portland. Generally they are tourists, sightseers, persons who travel for pleasure. They are here to-day and gone to-morrow. This class desire all the comforts and luxuries of modern hotel life and are willing to walk into the office, look the proprietor in the face and pay for it like gentlemen. There is another class—those who travel on business—and still another—those in quest of health and looking for a suitable climate. All these would patronize a superior establishment. But what would a hotel-keeper do for the other nine months of the year? Nothing but a strong company or a stiff bank account would tide over unavoidable losses. No one man, I tell you, could stand it. One swallow does not make a summer, and one hotel will not constitute a city.

"We must have some other attractions beside a good hotel, although I confess that it is one potent inducement to travelers. There must be a fine climate, and that we do not possess more than six months out of the year; we must have places of amusement to visit—theaters, gardens, resorts; then we must have splendid drives. Can we boast of possessing all these advantages now? Yet to bring the class of people who want the best accommodations, and who are able and willing to support the luxuries, all these combined attractions are requisite. I fear we will have to wait for time to bring these necessary changes. Meantime, we must not neglect to improve our opportunities to create a taste, and educate the public. Portland should cater to the wishes, the wants and the pleasures of those who come in quest of attractions. Paris, in that respect, is the most popular city in the world. Millions of dollars are annually paid out by travelers to the hotels, the stores, the restaurants, the theaters, the public resorts and the shop-keepers of the gay and voluptuous French capital. In a limited way, Portland must emulate the example of Paris. As I said at the outset, there must be earnest, hearty sympathy and co-operation. "Let me say right here," said the urbane host, springing from his seat and pacing restlessly up and down the room, "that when we have the demand for a first class caravansary in Portland, we shall have one, and not before."

SOME EXPERIENCES.

"Awhile ago I mentioned the rusticity of the guests who visit hotels. Why, sir, I could spend hours, actually hours, in relating some of my own personal experiences in that line. You would hardly believe it, but I speak from experience," and as the gentleman resumed his seat he sighed audibly and his voice sank to a low and pathetic key. "I only mention these circumstances, however, to illustrate my theory; to indicate some of the many obstacles to be encountered in conducting the business. It will show you what spiritual and human crosses we hotel men are compelled to daily bear, and will serve to demonstrate the impracticability of this 'first class hotel' project which has been so long and persistently agitated. Guests come into the hotel and seem to think that there are no rights which they are in duty or decency bound to respect. They act, think and speak as if you are the proprietor of a charitable institution.

A man, for example, will walk in with a swagger, go up to the desk, write his autograph with a grand flourish, as if he owned a principality. He asks for a room; oh yes, he wants the very best room you have in your house; he wants to walk over body Brussels carpet with his dusty No. 11 brogans; he wishes elegant, easy chairs to sit upon; a genuine Turkish ottoman on which to recline his weary frame, and the cleanest and most inviting bed; he wants fire, if it is cold, ice lemonade if it is hot; a boy to answer his frequent bells, and the porter to obsequiously obey his every beck and call. That is all right. Now, what is he willing to pay for all these accommodations? With the ill-concealed insolence of a retired banker, he asks the price for the room. You inform him with your blandest smile, and most complacent obeisance, that it will only be $1 per day. "Now, what do you suppose that airy chap does," exclaimed our placid host with the sardonic smile fading from his face; "yes, what does he do? He is simply indignant; he says, 'Sir I will pay you half a dollar a day, and not a cent more! if the terms are not satisfactory to you, I shall leave your hotel immediately.' I attempt to explain, I feebly remonstrate, I endeavor to palliate my enormous offense. No, sir, out walks my chivalrous guest with an insulted air, muttering between his teeth about paying first-class prices for second-class accommodations. What can I do? He goes away to some other place abusing me for a Shylock."

"Others come in from the country, register their names, and take a room. They are disposed to be very economical; are determined to live according to the 'European plan'—room in a hotel and board out at some cheap eating-place. Meal-time comes and they ask for your restaurant. You meekly direct them to that useful branch of the establishment. They enter with a great bustle, and take a seat at the table. Around comes the urbane waiter with the *menu*. They grasp it with the 'ferocity of famine,' as Dickens says in some of his novels. One or two glances suffice. My God!" exclaimed the excited host, holding aloft both hands and assuming a sort of Brutus and Virginius attitude, "they look and see the price. 'Is this what you propose to charge respectable people for eating in this shop?' they all exclaim in one breath; 'well, we'll just not pay it, that's all; we are willing to give what is right, but submit to such extortion—never: stand aside, you distributor of hash! Where are our hats? We leave this restaurant, where they want to rob us, and go where we can get something to eat without being imposed upon. They must suppose we are some members of the Rothschild family traveling in disguise.' Well, away they go, abusing the house and the proprietor, despite his efforts to placate, to explain and to soothe. They glare at him as if he were a horse thief, as they pass out. "By —," said the now thoroughly incensed host, "they act just as if the butchers sold steaks and roasts for fun; the poultry and fish dealers were public philanthropists; the bakers run benevolent shops, and the grocers gave merchandise away. Half an hour later if you chance to be walking about the town, you will see these same people patronizing some hole-in-the-wall eating house. That's the way it goes, but what can you do?"

A FAMILY CARE.

"Some time ago a man and his wife came to my hotel, bringing three or four small children. They did not take rooms, but said they were in the habit of staying at my hotel when they came to the city. When I asked about a room the woman said, 'Oh, no, Mr. Landlord, we just thought we would make your house a sort of headquarters, where the children could play and have a good time; oh dear, no, we don't want a room; it would just be a useless expense, you know; times are hard and money scarce; please don't put yourself to any trouble; oh dear, no,' I did not like the idea of having my fine parlor used as a play ground, but what could I do? I simply put on a Judas sort of a smile, bowed low, softly caressed my hands, and retired in good order. Pretty soon I returned to the parlor and what do you suppose I found?"

The quill driver opened his eyes wide in expectancy and remarked that he hadn't the remotest idea.

"Well, I'll tell you," said the host. "The whole family had spread out their lunch right in the center of my parlor. Over the elegant center-table, over the oriental lounge, and over several of my very finest chairs were spread bread, butter, sardines, meat and jam. One of the children was smearing preserves over my carpet, and another young hopeful with greasy hands was toying with the silken tassels of the furniture. Now I am a mild man, but this dislocated the camel's back. Just as the man said 'We are making ourselves perfectly at home, Mr. Landlord,' I lost my patience, but, like a Christian, I possessed my irate soul, I bottled my wrath. In the mildest tone possible I told these people that I did not keep a restaurant up stairs; I remarked that my carpet cost me $4 a yard, that the center-table cost me a round hundred, that I paid $75 for my ottoman and my chairs were worth from $20 to $30 a piece. My mild remonstrance and explanation were lost in the cyclone of wrath which it burst forth. Up they rose, gathered the fragments of the repast, put on their things and swept out in high dudgeon, telling me to my teeth that I didn't keep a first-class hotel, anyway; that they would patronize a place where they could receive respectable treatment, and would never darken my doors again."

ANOTHER INSTANCE.

"That just recalls another instance," he said, wiping great beads of perspiration from his face, and taking a few turns around the room. "A very respectable appearing young lady recently called at the hotel. She declined to engage a room when asked, saying she had always patronized the hotel when she came to Portland. I did not know her and had never seen her before to my knowledge. She went up into the parlor and made herself at home. Presently she rang for the boy, and said she wished an umbrella, as it was raining hard, and she was going out. When politely informed that the hotel was not an umbrella factory, or second hand furniture store, she became quite indignant, and said: 'Do you call this a first class hotel? Well, I don't, if it was they'd keep umbrellas for the accommodation of their guests, that's all.' She went out, and in an hour or so returned with her clothing very wet. Going up into the parlor she spread her saturated cloak and other garments over two of my finest chairs, and pushed them close to the fire. She next pulled a large easy rocker in front of the stove and sat down to dry herself. When first entering the house this young woman brought a lunch basket which she gave to the porter, insisting on having it checked. Next she rang the bell and had her basket brought up, then, spreading out her lunch on the elegant center-table, proceeded to regale herself. The housekeeper came in and remonstrated, and wished her to take a room, but the young woman refused quite insolently, and said, 'You do not know who I am.' I was informed of the proceeding, and went up stairs. Assuming the suavity of the late Lord Chesterfield, I modestly approached my self-satisfied guest. I was indignant, I confess it, but I was mild as oil and firm as a rock. I informed the young creature that the parlor was not a lunch-room; it was intended for the accommodation of all my guests; it was not a drying room, either; that one person ought not to monopolize both the fire and furniture. If you wish a room, I'll order one. If you wish to buy this parlor, it is for sale, madame. She sprang up, glared and glowed at me like a tigress, and said, 'You do not know who I am, sir.' In vain I meekly expostulated. Snatching up her soaked clothing and lunch basket, she left the place with the menacing remark, 'But, sir, you shall hear from me again.'

STILL ANOTHER TRIAL.

"Only a few days since a couple, with two children, came to the hotel. Of course they wanted everything, including the world with a wire fence around it. Besides kicking and stamping out my parlor carpet and handling the furniture like cordwood, the two children insisted upon thrumming on my splendid parlor piano, for which I paid only the trifling sum of $1250. In this most amusing and innocent pastime the fond and doting mother encouraged the young hopefuls. Now, even Job, that patient man of Uz, could not calmly endure everything. Neither can a hotel keeper. I stood it with true Spartan fortitude for a while. One day I entered the parlor and found the children pounding discordantly over the keys with fingers bedaubed with butter and syrup. Just behind them sat the mother regarding the open air concert with mingled pride and delight. My Southern blood was up in a second, and it went tingling through my veins like liquid fire, but I kept my choler down. I love music dearly; I do not like to discourage genius; I am fond of children, I am a father myself," said the host, proudly and sadly, "but I also admire my $1250 Grand Weber. In my most insidious and gentle manner I approached these juvenile Mozarts and Rubensteins, and told them they must not think my splendid instrument was a cupboard or a sawhorse, and that I did not run a conservatory of music. Instantly they ceased banging on the keys, and ran to their parents. And now comes 'the unkindest cut of all,'" said the gentleman, rising and going to the window to conceal his emotions, while his manly baritone trembled with pathos. "Father and mother rose in rebellion; rose as one individual, and sharply confronted me. 'Do you keep a public house,' said Jones, bristling up like a porcupine when that interesting animal is mightily riled. 'Isn't this a hotel; hasn't your guests some rights here?' Then Mrs. Jones chipped in: 'Yes, sir, is, or is not this a public house? Don't we stop here? Isn't our money as good as any one's? Can't my children amuse themselves here, the little pets? A first-class hotel you call this tavern, indeed; we'll leave here at once and go where we can get decent treatment and proper accommodations.' Before I could offer an apology, or attempted to pour oil on the disturbed waters, Jones said to me fiercely: 'Make out our bill, sir, immediately, for we are going; if we can't be treated like civilized people, we'll git, that's all. Well, I took great pleasure in making out the bill and they go, but not until the irate Jones stood up, disputed the account for a while, finally paid it, and then had the satisfaction of calling me a grasping, avaricious fellow a swindler and no gentleman.

SAMPLE TABLE MANNERS.

"Speaking of table manners, just allow me to relate one little dining room episode. A few days ago a very quiet and respectable appearing couple were stopping at the house. The woman and man went down to the restaurant for dinner. Our waiters are all quiet, deferential sort of fellows, respectful and never 'fresh.' One of the men proceeded to serve the couple. Naturally supposing they would eat like ordinary human beings, the waiter served them in regular courses; first soup, then fish, then roast, sandwiched with entrees, and finally dessert. Before reaching dessert, however, the man arose with wrath in his eye and bitterness on his tongue. Addressing the waiter, he said: 'Look here, you fellow, what do you mean by serving us in this style? Why do you bring one thing at a time for, sir? I want you to distinctly understand that when I come to a table I want everything on—soup, fish, fowl, flesh, side dishes and all; do you understand that.' The couple then walked out of the dining-room in indignant disgust. That waiter stared aghast; you could have carried him out on a shutter. My dear fellow," said the host, holding out his hands in an appealing way really touching to see, "what chance has a man to struggle against such boorish simplicity and impenetrable stupidity?"

"I see you are looking faint," said mine host; "wait a minute and I will call for a couple of brandy smashes and a brace of Havanas."

Wishing the courteous hotel proprietor "Success and more pleasant experience in the future," the scribe tossed off the fiery potion, pocketed the fragrant cigar, and bid the gentleman adieu. Grasping the reporter's hand, the host smiled blandly and said: "Well, the hotel business has its lights and shades. You have asked for my candid opinion about a first-class hotel in Portland, and you've got it. Perhaps Mr. Riley, the gentleman so celebrated in ballad, might make it pay."

THE HIATT-PIERCE LAND DISPUTE.

A Reply by Mrs. Hiatt to the Statements of Mrs. Pierce.

FOREST GROVE, March 28.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

My attention has recently been called to an article in THE OREGONIAN of January 25, headed "The Murder of J. O. Pierce," criticising an editorial in the *Independent* on the Hillsboro murder trial, as copied in your paper of December 18, in which many assertions are made that are not sustained by the facts in the case; which facts, if you will grant me space in your columns, I desire to lay before the public.

First, then, I assert that the land in dispute, that J. O. Pierce claims to have bought from Parsons, *never was*, according to the accepted government survey, a part of the Parsons donation, nor did the west line of the Parsons claim join the east line of the Carpenter donation, as was claimed by J. O. Pierce.

The reasons upon which this assertion is based are as follows: While these donation claims have been held for nearly forty years, the plats in the surveyor-general's office show that the lots of land Nos. 4 and 5 of section 11, township 1 south, range 4 west, being the land in dispute that J. O. Pierce claimed he bought from Parsons, were vacant land, one Mr. Harris was permitted to file on, make proof, and did receive his United States patent to said land, which patent is dated June 25, 1872, or less than fifteen years ago, and further, the lots numbered 1, 2 and 3 of section 11, according to the approved survey, adjoining the west line of the Parsons donation, and on a line parallel with lots 4 and 5, were vacant land lying between the west line of the Parsons and the east line of the Carpenter claim, and were conveyed by deed, dated January 18, 1878, to Caleb Hiatt by the trustees of the Oregon & California land grant, of which they came in possession in 1870.

[See inclosed diagram, which if convenient, please insert. [The form of diagram makes insertion impracticable.—ED.]

How can it be then that the east line of the Carpenter was also the west line of the Parsons donation, and that the lots in dispute are held by nearly forty years of possession, when the government has not only permitted entries to be made, but has actually conveyed them, by grant and by patent within less than sixteen years, to other parties, from whom, as the record will show, Isaac Hiatt came into possession of them by honest purchase? Or did anyone ever acquire possession of land by being a trespasser upon it for any length of time while the title was vested in the government?

I have in my possession a plat and the field notes of the Parsons donation, as surveyed by Israel Mitchell and approved by the surveyor general, as made by Secretary Earhart for the trustees of the Oregon and California land grant, and also of the Sulger survey, which Mrs. Pierce claims to be correct, but which the honorable secretary of state asserts was not approved by the surveyor-general, and also his letter of explanation, in which he says: "I find in Sulger's notes of the Carpenter claim, that in running the south boundary he (Sulger) erases the words, 'struck line of claim 40' (the Parsons claim) and does not state that the corner was established on the line of claim No. 40, showing that the Pierce claim as correct—what Mr. Sulger himself did not claim in his notes.

This, then, to all reasonable minds, who are acquainted with the facts, is proof positive that J. O. Pierce, and not Isaac Hiatt, was the trespasser, and ought to settle the difficulty so far as the right of defense is concerned.

Mrs. Pierce, in the article referred to, says that Mitchell afterwards, in correcting the lines, changed the corners of the Parsons claim. So he did; and the secretary of state, in the letter referred to, says the Mitchell survey was approved, while the older or Sulger survey was not approved.

It was this approved Mitchell corner that the county surveyor, L. C. Walker, found, which Mrs. Pierce, although admitting that it was made by Mitchell, asserts that L. C. Walker did not find, but made. It was on the line leading direct from this corner, which formed the east boundary of the land bought from Mr. Harris and the Oregon & California railway, as per plats of the accepted and established survey that Caleb Hiatt built the fence that he sold to Isaac Hiatt, about 120 panels of which J. O. Pierce took down, carried away and burned, which was, if the government plats, the surveyor-general, the honorable secretary of state and the county surveyor, and other evidences which we deem positive, are correct, not only a trespass upon Isaac Hiatt, but a felony also and a willful destruction of the property that was Isaac Hiatt's by honest purchase, and for which he had already paid $1200 in coin—though Mrs. Pierce asserts that he bought, but did not pay for the land. She also says that J. O. Pierce never took down a rail on fence that Isaac Hiatt built.

What difference did it make as to the legitimate ownership of said fence, whether Isaac Hiatt built it or bought it, as he did do, from Caleb Hiatt, Mrs. Pierce's father, who did build it? And not only did J. O. Pierce take down the aforesaid fence, but he took down about forty rods of fence that Isaac Hiatt built. The assertion is as misleading and untruthful as many others in her tirade of abuse of many of the most respectable citizens and officials of this county, some of whom, knowing well the persistency with which we had been persecuted for seventeen months by the burning and throwing down of our fences at various times, destroying our hay in the field when gathered and ready for housing, removing corners, defacing and cutting down witness trees, exposing our crops to the ravages of stock, and in any and all ways that cunning and meanness could devise we were worried and irritated, until one of the mildest of men and kindest of husbands and fathers, who during the twelve years of our married life never spoke an unkind word to wife or child, and who never before had had any difficulty with a neighbor, was driven by these persecutions to such a state of frenzy, bordering on insanity, that in his very desperation he committed the rash act in an unguarded moment, for which he is declared a murderer, and all whom, knowing these facts, that have expressed their sympathy for or in any way befriended him or his needy family are declared equally guilty with himself.

As to the charges of criminal conduct against L. C. Walker, for such they are, I shall let that gentleman answer for himself, though the fact that he has been re-elected five or six times to the position of county surveyor by the citizens of Washington county, and that when so tested his work has been sustained by the courts in such an emphatic expression of their confidence in his integrity and fitness for the position he occupies, that he seems entirely justifiable in treating the whole matter and the source from which the charges emanate with silent contempt.

Trusting that, in the interest of justice, you will give the above statement space in your columns, permit me to express my earnest thanks and sincere gratitude to the many good people who have so kindly assisted us in our time of great affliction. Respectfully yours,

HANNAH P. HIATT.

ALBINA.

Observations of a Reporter in an Afternoon's Ramble.

The Railroad Yard—The Docks—The New Terminal Works—The Mill and Industries—The City Growing and Prosperous.

Albina, while not experiencing an extraordinary boom in the usual mushroom sense of the word, is, nevertheless, moving forward in the steady march of improvement. There is no feverish, unhealthful growth within the limits of that newly created municipality—be it remembered, that Albina is no longer a hamlet, but has assumed corporate honors and responsibilities by act of the late legislature. Aside from the construction of the extensive terminal work, no great improvements are being prosecuted by any one company or individual, in any particular section or locality; but on every side is heard the hum of industry. Many of the streets are being graded in places, and there is considerable much needed work going forward on dilapidated sidewalks, or new ones being built.

One large wooden building is in process of construction, which, when completed, will probably be used as a hotel. It stands some distance back from the river and commands a fine view of the city front, and of the larger portion of the town. The frame is up and enclosed and the roof almost finished. In addition several small buildings are being put up in different parts of the town, and quite a number of neat little cottages have just been completed, and were shining yesterday afternoon in the fervid sunshine, in all the full glory of their new and bright coats of paint.

Despite the comparative newness of Albina, and the fact that the town is of necessity scattered over a large area of ground, that much of the site was originally below the high water mark and had to be built up, despite these natural drawbacks there is an air of thrift, neatness and comfort investing the place. What nature failed to furnish, well directed energy and patient labor has measurably supplied. There seems every reason to believe and to confidently predict that, within the next three or four years, the population will reach up into the thousands, and that upon almost every lot and block buildings will stand. As before stated, the growth is indicative of a strong and abiding confidence in the future of the place, and that every nail driven will prove a permanent and profitable investment to property owners. It seems to be a natural, vigorous, business impetus, a healthful development, which will be followed by no reaction, no depression. There will be no "driftwood" left high on the banks should the tide ever recede. The future prospects look cloudless; everyone appears to feel that an era of steady prosperity is dawning: property owners appear cheerful and matters are moving onward, if not very rapidly, at least with a steady pace.

Shipping along the Albina water front is unusually dull. This state of affairs will prevail until after harvest, when the wheat will commence to roll in and to crowd to bursting the large wharfage accommodations. By the latter part of August a lively scene will be enacted along the docks. No vessels were moored at the mammoth wharves of C. H. Lewis and J. B. Montgomery, which stretch for hundreds of feet along the front.

Below these docks is the sawmill, which seems to be doing a genuine "land office business" in the lumber line. The roar and rattle of the machinery can be heard for many blocks, far above which sounds the clear music of the huge circular saw as it goes crashing and ringing through the logs. Quite a force of men are furnished constant employment at the mill. Lumber in endless piles is heaped up for some distance below along the river bank.

Albina is, and must always remain to a large degree a railroad yard. From this source must be derived a great measure of her business and active existence. Those who have never visited the place can form but a very imperfect idea of the extent of railroad movements which daily—yes, every hour during the twenty-four—are taking place. Yesterday afternoon, when the reporter strolled through the yards, there were not less than 500 cars. Probably twenty or thirty of these were passenger coaches, sleepers, cabooses, etc., and the remainder were freight cars. Very many of them were loaded; many were being loaded, and scores of others having freight discharged from them. Such a thunder of rolling cars, grinding of ponderous drivers, and the dry, hissing cough of the iron horses, pushing, pulling, backing and moving forward! Brakemen in their shirt sleeves were running here and there in obedience to orders; switchmen were constantly turning and twisting the ends of the rails, so necessary in making up trains, and signaling to the sooty and grease-begrimed engineers, who, with heads outside the cab, were keenly on the alert. Pedestrians had to observe constant and lynx-eyed vigilance in passing to and fro, to avoid the thickly moving trains. Tracks worn by friction until they shone and glistened like narrow strips of mirrors ran parallel or crossed, recrossed and blended, until the eye was confused and almost bewildered with the webby network. For acres the ground was covered with cinders and pulverized coke. One could not help recalling that expression used by Milton about walking "over burning marl," with the exception that the black, gritty, craunching mass is fireless. Even the air is loaded with the gaseous odor of burning coal, belched forth from locomotive stacks, and everything is smoky and dizzy in the thickened atmosphere.

Enormous quantities of slate, which will be utilized in covering the extensive terminal buildings, is piled on the wharf below the railroad incline. This slate was brought here some years ago on sailing vessels from New York. It is piled up on the dock in a very compact form, five or six feet high, and covers an area several hundred feet square.

Scattered along the tracks are several large iron snow plows, each weighing, from appearances, a ton or more. Nearly opposite the coal bunkers two more of these ponderous track clearers are lying, their sharply pointed noses and red, rusty diverging sides basking tranquil in the gleaming sultry sunshine. They reminded one in no very feeble manner of the long and never-to-be-forgotten snow blockade two years ago and also of the ice obstructed tracks during the past winter. Though idle and useless now, these plows are like Mrs. Toodles' purchase of a wagon load of coffins, "There is no telling when they may be useful." Before another spring shall come they will, in all probability, be brought into effective requisition.

At the lofty and somber coal bunkers, whose blackened sides and ends seemed to be literally sweltering and perspiring in the sun's hot afternoon rays, the enterprising reporter found but little to reward his diligence. The building seemed almost deserted, only a few sweaty and begrimed looking men being seen shoveling coal into the cars. Only one vessel—the River Indus—was moored alongside the bunkers. She had apparently about completed discharging. The deck and rigging were being washed down and squared. Her hull has very recently received a fresh coat of dark red paint.

Toward that stupendous and costly monument of folly and bad management, the dry dock, the indefatigable item hunter next directed his dusty soles. This piece of unfortunate mechanical engineering is, and has always been known as the dry dock, but to the reportorial eye there seems more appropriateness in characterizing it as a "wet dock," for there is a considerable quantity of water in the huge receptacle. Probably a more lamentable failure never was perpetrated on such an extensive scale in this state. Even the Villard hotel seems a practical and feasible enterprise in the light of the dry dock. It is 400 feet long and seventy feet wide and nearly forty feet deep. After a great deal of money had been expended in building the structure, the unwelcome discovery was made that the bottom was composed of a soil not many removes from quicksand, and that when the water was pumped out there was nothing to prevent the foundation from rising. Whether anything can be done to make the dry dock effective and useful, or whether any effort in that direction will be made, are conundrums which no one will attempt to answer. Much money has been spent in the fruitless attempt and a prodigious amount of work accomplished. It seems a great misfortune, and a great pity to now wholly abandon the project. The first great mistake was in the selection of the place and second in not making a thorough examination of the nature of the soil before expending such an amount of the company's means. Already the earth around the top of the timbers on the outside has commenced to sink down and cave in. It looks like some deserted ruin, abandoned to decay before it had been crowned with completion. There is a man who appears to be a sort of keeper, but really there is not much which can be protected, and there is certainly small danger of the dry dock being stolen, or of its escaping of its own volition.

At the splendid flouring mill below the dry dock a deep sea vessel was lying. The mill is busy rumbling away and grinding up large quantities of the indispensable "staff of life."

Stupendous masses of earth have been [illegible] from the base and sides of the bluff, which extends parallel with the course of the river [illegible] hundred yards east of the bank. This earth has principally been utilized in filling up the land owned by the railroad company, which was formerly lower than the high-water mark. Along the base of this bluff a railroad track extends from a point where the new terminal works are in process of erection down to where the flouring mill stands. [illegible] number of old dump cars were seen on the track ready for service at any time. Above this [illegible] track the bluff rises in places nearly a hundred feet, and frequently at an almost perpendicular angle. The top of the bluff is covered with timber and brush, sometimes dense and again sparsely. The face of the bluff shows that the soil is composed of [illegible] sand, interspersed with [illegible] and strata of clayey soil. The earth [illegible] found to be admirable for building up [illegible]. Between the base of the [illegible] made track foundations near the river [illegible] there is a large tract of low land which, [illegible] it can be utilized for any purpose, will have to be filled up to the required grade. This [illegible] be done and that, too, at no remote day, [illegible] land is destined to be of great value, [illegible] supply of dirt is convenient and [illegible] the task will be no very heavy or expensive [illegible]

A passing glance at the swarms of [illegible] engaged in building the terminal works, an elaborate detailed description of which appeared a few weeks ago in THE OREGONIAN, shows that the contractors, Messrs. [illegible] Bridges, are pushing the colossal job toward early completion. Masonry work is [illegible] progress and the air for blocks around [illegible] with the sharp ringing of trowels as the brick and mortar were being swiftly [illegible] row. On the paint shop the masons have nearly finished their work and the frame for the [illegible] will soon be erected. Then the large [illegible] plates of slate will follow as rapidly as [illegible] On the round house a host of masons are at work. Like the paint shop, the brick work is nearing the finishing blows. From appearances the building will soon be ready for the roof supports. Several men were working on the turntable, which is located just west of the round house and connected with it by a [illegible] of radiating tracks. The circular track [illegible] the wall of stone and brick has been [illegible] thus the wheels, which are to sustain the gearing of the turntable, will soon be in place. Within probably a week the table will be ready for use. As yet no brick work has been commenced on the machine shop. Some half a dozen men were employed in filling up a number of depressions around the foundation walls and stone supports. When the masons complete the round house, the work in which mortar and brick will be employed on the machine shop will be a [illegible] immense works are required to be ready to turn over to the company by July 1, so they [illegible] what the contractors have ahead them [illegible] no time to play. They are both [illegible] feel very confident that the work will be [illegible] within the time specified. The foundation of the lofty smokestack, 150 feet high, has been prepared, but the upper portion will not be completed for some time. Notwithstanding the vast quantities of brick used every day by a small army of men, the constant increase of the wilderness of material is scarcely perceptible.

On the hill back from Albina proper there is a large and thriving community. The houses are generally large and handsome, with well laid out grounds surrounding them. During the season there will be a number of new buildings erected. "Albina is going right ahead," said a well-known resident of the place yesterday to the reporter. "We are making no great noise about our prospects and hopes, but we are moving straight forward and shall continue to grow right along. We are confident that our boom, and a big one, is coming."

Near the landing of the Albina ferry the ill-fated craft New York is moored. This is the launch which capsized by getting athwart the cable a few days ago, killing one person and slightly injuring several others. It capped the climax by sinking. Saturday evening she was raised and brought up to the landing. The damage is not heavy. Her stack is carried away, the pilot house is in splinters and the stern badly raked. Repairs are being made, and in the course of a few weeks the New York will be in good trim for service. Both machinery and boiler escaped without damage. Albina Ferry No. 1 (better known as the Twins) met with an accident to her machinery a few days ago and has also been tied up for a slight overhauling. Meantime the lively little launch [illegible] is making regular trips.

At the wharf a short distance above the landing two deep sea vessels are moored. They are the Loch Ranza and Mobile Bay. Both have nearly completed outgoing cargoes for the Old World and will soon go down the river.

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SELLING FISH BAIT.

OTTAWA, April 1.—W. F. Whitcher, ex-commissioner of fisheries, [illegible] a letter [illegible] the opinion of Hon. Wm. McDougall [illegible] to the construction to be placed on the [illegible] the treaty of 1818 covering the rights of American fishermen in Canadian ports. He says such a thing as preventing people from [illegible] bait to Americans, or preventing the [illegible] from purchasing it, was never contemplated. What the framers of that treaty designed was to prevent American fishermen [illegible] fishing for bait [illegible] or otherwise within the three-mile limit.

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BUCHAREST, April 1.—Three Bulgarian [illegible] one of whom is a brother of the [illegible] under condemnation of participation in the [illegible] insurrection, yesterday attacked the [illegible] Rustchuck, when they met one of [illegible] of the city. They fired at him with [illegible] wounding him, and then fled. Two [illegible] were overtaken and imprisoned, but the [illegible] escaped by taking refuge in the [illegible] tion.

RUSSIA.

THE CZAR'S ASSAILANT.

BERLIN, April 1.—Advices received from St. Petersburg fully confirm the report that an attempt has been made upon the life of the czar. It is learned that on Saturday, while he was exercising in the park [illegible] Gatschina palace, he was fired upon by an officer of the army, the [illegible] person. The officer [illegible] the attendants and [illegible]

Stupendous masses of [illegible] from the base and sides of [illegible] tends parallel with the course [illegible] hundred yards east of the bank [illegible] principally been utilized in [illegible] land owned by the railroad [illegible] was formerly lower than the [illegible]. Along the base of this bluff a [illegible] tends from a point where [illegible] works are in process of erection [illegible] where the flouring mill stands. [illegible] number of old dump cars were [illegible] ready for service at any time. [illegible] ous track the bank rises in places [illegible] a hundred feet, and frequently at [illegible] pendicular angle. The top [illegible] ered with timber and brush [illegible] dense and again sparsely. [illegible] shows that the soil is com[illegible] sand, interspersed with [illegible] and strata of clayey soil. [illegible] found to be admirable for building [illegible] stone. Between the base of [illegible] made track foundations [illegible] there is a large tract of low land [illegible] it can be utilized for any purpo[illegible] be filled up to the required [illegible] be done and that, too, at no [illegible] land is destined to be of great [illegible]. The supply of dirt is convenient [illegible] the task will be no very heavy [illegible].

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RUSSIA.

[illegible] BERLIN, April [illegible] received from [illegible] that another [illegible] the life of the [illegible], while the [illegible] connected with [illegible] was fired upon by [illegible] passing close to [illegible] was immediately [illegible] the offendants and imprisoned.

AN IMPORTANT CASE.

A Decision in the Supreme Court of the United States.

Held that Under Oregon Laws when a Wife Mortgages her Property to Pay her Husband's Debts the Question after Foreclosure, of her Ability to do so Cannot be Raised.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

No. 79—October Term, 1886.

Colburn Barrell and Aurelia J. Barrell, Plaintiffs in Error, vs. C. E. Tilton. In Error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Oregon.

Action for the recovery of possession of Real Estate.

1. The common law theory that the wife's legal identity is completely merged in the husband's does not obtain in Oregon, and in that state she may be joined with him as co-defendant in a suit for the recovery of possession of land which they hold by occupancy.

2. Section 5, Art. XV. of the Oregon state constitution was not designed to control the wife's voluntary subjection of her property to her husband's debts and contracts; *and further*, when land mortgaged by the wife to secure her husband's debts has been finally conveyed to the purchaser under regular foreclosure proceedings the question of her ability to so mortgage is res adjudicata.

3. During the term in which a final decree was entered the court has full power to modify the decree, and can only lose its control over it by decree, and adjournment with no motion pending respecting it.

STATEMENT.

This was an action for the possession of a tract of land containing thirteen acres and a fraction of an acre in Multnomah county, Oregon. The plaintiff is a citizen of New York and the defendants are citizens of Oregon. In the complaint they are alleged to be husband and wife, though they are not sued as such, and no averment founded upon that relationship is made; they are sued simply as parties in occupation of the premises.

The complaint alleges that the plaintiff is the owner in fee of the land and lawfully entitled to its possession, describing it; that the defendants are in its possession and wrongfully withhold it from him; and that the property is of the value of $13,000.

The defendant, Colburn Barrell, answered the complaint, setting up that the plaintiff deraigns title through a conveyance from William S. Ladd and wife, citizens of Oregon, bearing date on the 28th day of September, 1882, which was executed collusively, with the sole intent of giving the federal court jurisdiction of the action, and with the understanding that at some future time the land or its proceeds shall be reconveyed to them. The defendant further answered, that he defended only for two acres and three-eighths of an acre of the land, and as to that he denied the ownership of the plaintiff or that the plaintiff had any right to the possession thereof, and alleged that he is the owner thereof and entitled to its possession; that as to the other part of the tract described in the complaint, consisting of eleven acres, he was merely a tenant of Aurelia J. Barrell. The answer also set up that the plaintiff deraigns title through an instrument purporting to be a conveyance absolute, executed by the defendants to Ladd, bearing date on the 18th of January, 1877, and that such conveyance was intended as a mortgage to secure the payment to him of [illegible], with interest, which sum the defendant is ready and willing to pay.

The defendant, Aurelia J. Barrell, demurred to the complaint, on the ground that, as the wife of Colburn Barrell, she was improperly joined with him in the action; and that the complaint did not state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action, because, she being sued as the wife of her co-defendant, there were no allegations in the complaint of a cause of action for which she, as such, was responsible.

The court overruled the demurrer, and Aurelia answered, setting up, as in the answer of Colburn Barrell, the collusive character of the conveyance of Ladd and wife to the plaintiff on the 28th of September, 1882, under which he asserts title to the premises; and, further, that she defended merely for eleven acres, as to which she denied the ownership of the plaintiff, or his right of possession, and alleged that she is the owner herself and rightfully entitled to its possession. She also set up, as in Colburn Barrell's answer, the conveyance by the defendants to Ladd, through whom the plaintiff claims the entire acres, dated January 18, 1877, and avers that such conveyance was intended as a mortgage on her separate estate as security for the payment of the sum owed by her husband to Ladd, with interest thereon.

To these answers the plaintiff replied, traversing their material averments, except that it admitted that the conveyance of the defendants to Ladd on the 18th of January, 1877, was intended as a mortgage to secure the payment of a debt of Colburn Barrell to him, and stated that in September, 1879, he instituted a suit in the circuit court of Oregon for Multnomah county against the defendants, for the purpose of having that conveyance declared to be a mortgage, and for a decree foreclosing the same, and for a sale of the premises; that in that suit the defendants appeared and defended, setting up all the facts contained in their separate answers in this case; that such proceedings were had therein that, on the 19th of March, 1880, a final decree was rendered, declaring the conveyance to be a mortgage, and that its condition had been broken, and decreeing that the property be sold, and that the defendants and all persons claiming under them be barred and foreclosed of all right and interest in it; that under this decree the property was sold by the sheriff of Multnomah county after due advertisement, and in the manner directed, and at such sale Wm. S. Ladd became the purchaser; that the sale was confirmed, and, on the 25th of August, 1880, the sheriff executed a deed of the property to him; that no part of the property has been redeemed, and that no appeal has been taken from the decree, which remains unreversed, and that the plaintiff is the immediate grantee of Ladd.

On the trial of the case the plaintiff introduced the conveyance executed by the defendants to Wm. S. Ladd, of the property described in the complaint, dated the 18th of January, 1877, and a certified transcript of the record of the suit brought by him against them in the state court to have the conveyance adjudged to be a mortgage, and for its foreclosure, and the sale of the premises, showing the decree and order for the sale, and the confirmation of the sale. The plaintiff also introduced the conveyance by the sheriff to Wm. S. Ladd, bearing date on the 25th of August, 1880, and also a deed of the premises by Ladd and wife to the plaintiff on the 28th of September, 1882. No evidence was offered as to the alleged collusive purpose in the execution of this deed, to give the federal court jurisdiction of the action.

The transcript of the record of the suit showed what purported to be a final decree, entered on the 19th of March, 1880, and subsequently a second decree, also purporting to be a final decree, entered on the 23d of March, 1880. The two decrees differed only in the manner in which the property to be sold was described. The difference arose in this way. At the request of counsel it was referred to a referee to examine and report upon the propriety of offering the property for sale in parcels, so as to enhance the proceeds therefrom. The referee reported a scheme dividing the property into parcels, and the court directed it to be sold accordingly, upon the condition that, after it had been sold in parcels, if any one should bid more for it as a whole, it should be sold to him. In the first decree the metes and bounds of the several parcels are given separately. In the second, the metes and bounds of the several parcels are given separately, and of the whole as one tract. The process under which the sale was made was issued on the last decree. When the transcript was offered in evidence counsel objected to its admissibility, on the ground that the record showed that the final decree was made and entered on the 19th of March, 1880, and that the court had no jurisdiction to enter the second decree, under which the sale was made. The court overruled the objection, and the defendants excepted. The defendants then offered in evidence a copy of the judgment lien docket of the state circuit court, showing that the decree was docketed on the 19th of March, 1880. No other evidence having been produced, the court instructed the jury that the sheriff's deed conveyed the estate of the defendants to the grantee, Wm. S. Ladd, and that the conveyance of Ladd and wife to the plaintiff vested the estate in him, and, therefore, that the verdict must be for the plaintiff. To this instruction counsel excepted. The jury accordingly gave a verdict for the plaintiff, upon which judgment was entered; and to review that judgment the defendants have brought the case here on a writ of error.

[January 10, 1887.]

Mr. Justice Field, after stating the case as above, delivered the opinion of the court, as follows:

Of the numerous points made by the defendants below, the plaintiffs in error here, only three require notice. The others are either immaterial or unsupported by the record. The three are these:

1st. The ruling of the court on the demurrer of Aurelia to the complaint;

2d. The ruling of the court that the decree of the state court was conclusive as to the right of Aurelia to mortgage the property for the debt of her husband; and

3d. The ruling sustaining the validity of the sale under the decree of the state court, entered on the 23d of March, 1880.

1. The objection taken by the demurrer of Aurelia is, that, being the wife of Colburn Barrell, she cannot be joined with him as a co-defendant in an action for the possession of real property, of which both are alleged to be in the occupation. It is founded on the theory that, by the common law, her identity is so merged in his that she cannot have possession of such property independently of him. If there be any such rule of the common law, upon which we affirm nothing, it has been abolished in Oregon. By a statute of that state, approved on the 21st of October, 1880, all laws which impose or recognize any civil disabilities of the wife, not imposed or recognized as to the husband, were repealed, except that the right to vote and hold office was not conferred upon her. And "for any unjust usurpation of her property or natural rights," she was declared to have the same right to appeal to the courts of law and equity for redress that the husband has. In that state she can hold property jointly with him, or separately from him. There would seem, therefore, to be no sound reason why, if in possession with him of property which rightfully belongs to another, she may not be jointly sued with him for its recovery. In the present case she claimed the larger part of the land in controversy as her separate property.

2. The second objection that the decree of the state court in the suit by Ladd against the defendants does not bar the right of Aurelia to the property, is founded upon her supposed inability to mortgage her property to secure a debt of her husband under section five of article XV. of the state constitution, which declares "that the property and possessory rights of every married woman at the time of marriage, or afterwards acquired by gift, devise or inheritance, shall not be subject to the debts or contracts of the husband." But that clause merely preserves the property of the wife from its compulsory subjection to his debts or contracts. It was not designed to control her voluntary disposal of it, and in the absence of other restrictions she could mortgage it to secure the payment of a debt owing by him.

The objection, however, is entirely disposed of by the decree in the state court. The rights of the parties under the conveyance of the defendants to Ladd of January 17, 1877, were fully considered and determined in that case. The conveyance was adjudged to be a mortgage. The rights of the defendants in the property were foreclosed, and the property was ordered to be sold, and was sold, and the sale was confirmed by the court. The conveyance to Ladd as the purchaser at such sale transferred all the estate of the defendants in the property. The question as to her ability to mortgage the property cannot be raised again in this case: it has been finally adjudged against her present contention.

3. The two decrees in the suit in the state court do not conflict in the matters adjudged. The latter decree differs from the first merely in giving the boundaries of the property to be sold as one tract and also the boundaries of each of the several parcels into which it was divided. This addition to the original decree could be made by the court during the term in which that decree was rendered. The court could lose jurisdiction over it only by the adjournment of the term with no motion pending respecting it. When the second decree was made, it would, as stated by the learned district judge, have been a better course, "more orderly and convenient," as he expresses it, "to have referred to the first one, and stated in what particular the latter was intended to modify, supplement, or supersede the former." But this was not essential; a comparison of the two decrees discloses the additions made to the first one. *Judgment affirmed.*

ANNOUNCEMENT.

Arrangements have been made for clubbing THE WEEKLY OREGONIAN with other valuable journals, at a greatly reduced price.

Subscribers may have THE WEEKLY OREGONIAN and either of the following publications for $2 75 a year, viz:

WEEKLY OREGONIAN and American Agriculturist	$2 75
WEEKLY OREGONIAN and New York Weekly World	2 75
WEEKLY OREGONIAN and Chicago Weekly Inter Ocean	2 75

The value of the *American Agriculturist* is too well known to require special commendation. It is enough to say that it still maintains the place it has so long held as the most valuable agricultural publication in America. Single subscriptions to the *American Agriculturist* are $1 50 a year, and to THE WEEKLY OREGONIAN $2; but both will be furnished to the subscriber—THE WEEKLY OREGONIAN consisting of twelve pages and containing more than twice as much matter as any other weekly paper of the Northwest—for $2 75 a year.

To those in want of a democratic weekly paper, we specially commend the New York *Weekly World*. The *World*, under its present management, has gained phenomenal success. It is bright, earnest, intelligent, and faultlessly written and printed. The price of THE WEEKLY OREGONIAN and the *Weekly World* together will be $2 75 a year; and each subscriber who selects the *World* in this combination with THE OREGONIAN will also receive a copy of a new HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES, a book expressly prepared by the *World* as a premium with its weekly edition. The History "is a book of 320 12 mo pages; it is prepared upon an entirely novel and original plan, and is arranged chronologically by years, from 1492 to 1885. Every event is narrated in the order of its date. These are not confined, as in other works, to political matters, but embrace every branch of human action. It describes under the proper date all important patents; all discoveries in science and the useful arts; fires, floods, hailstorms, tornadoes, cyclones, epidemics; accidents and disasters on sea and land; labor troubles, strikes and lockouts, and hundreds of other matters never mentioned by historians. Besides being a history in the ordinary sense, it is a condensed newspaper file for four hundred years." THE WEEKLY OREGONIAN and the *Weekly World* at $2 75 a year for both papers, with this History into the bargain, is a splendid offer.

Or, if a republican weekly from the East be wanted in connection with THE WEEKLY OREGONIAN, we can recommend the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* as a paper that has no superior. The *Weekly Inter-Ocean* is the great family weekly of the region of which Chicago is the great metropolis. In literature and news it is among papers of the very first rank; it is a straight out republican paper, but believes in treating all parties fairly.

Here, then, is an offer which gives the subscriber a choice of any one of three first-class journals, together with THE WEEKLY OREGONIAN, for $2 75 a year. No such offer has ever before been made in the Northwest. Orders are to be sent, with the cash, directly to THE OREGONIAN, or may be left with any of THE OREGONIAN'S agents. In these orders be sure to designate which one of the three papers clubbed with THE OREGONIAN is wanted, and the order for the same will be promptly forwarded by this office.

All the activities of the Northwest, its commercial and industrial life, the movement of its thought and the course of discussion and speculation,—in a word, all things that our people think and do and talk about,—find expression through THE OREGONIAN as through no other journal. They who get the sum of all this in THE WEEKLY OREGONIAN, and yet who would like to add to it the contents of another publication of high value, treating questions of general interest from the Eastern standpoint; or they who would like a first-rate agricultural journal, in connection with a home weekly that covers all Northwestern affairs and the general news of the world, may make a choice out of the several offers herein presented that cannot fail to please, at a price lower than ever before offered in the Northwest.

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In making your orders be sure to designate specifically which one of the papers is wanted in connection with THE OREGONIAN.

Gen. William Mahone of Virginia.

Norfolk Landmark (Dem.).

The melancholy fact is that we have Gen. Mahone in public life, and in public life he will stay, as an active worker, if nothing else, until the fate of Virginia has been decided. His objects are well known. He aspires to control the next legislature, to fill Riddleberger's place, to carry the republican vote of Virginia to the next convention of his party, and to secure a place with Sherman on the ticket or a portfolio in his cabinet. Incidentally he will try to punish his enemies and reward his friends. How he will manage his campaign, as to the details of the work, we ought to know. He is a most able and industrious man in administration, and all his energies will be put forth in the approaching struggle. It must be for him the death grapple, and with this knowledge to stimulate him it would be folly in us to underrate the vigor of the exertions which he will put forth. We have always done justice to his ability, but we see no reason to fear his machinations, provided the democrats show themselves equal to the occasion.

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A TALK WITH WATTERSON.

The Louisville Editor's Opinion on National Politics.

Blaine or Sherman Likely to Receive the Republican Presidential Nomination—Belief that Cleveland Is the Man Who Will Lead the Democrats Again.

To get at Mr. Watterson, says a Louisville letter to the Chicago *Tribune*, one has to pass directly under a stone statue of George D. Prentice. The *Courier-Journal* building is at the corner of Fourth avenue and Green street, and its designers purposely made its corner facade in such shape as to accommodate the stone figure of Prentice. The latter is carved in a sitting posture, his hand rests upon a book of jokes, and his face is begrimed with Louisville dust and soot. The least that Mr. Watterson could do, it so strikes the stranger, would be to have his great predecessor's face washed occasionally.

Mr. Watterson is a pretty hard quantity to find. For a great editor such as he, he takes the world rather easy. His room is No. 48 in the *Courier-Journal* building. It is on the top floor, but "Bless you, sah!" said the colored janitor as he pulled the elevator rope, "he's never dar." It certainly seemed so, for at least seven times during the day I mounted that elevator, only to find that he was not "dar." Then Mr. Watterson's house was hunted up, but a colored butler in snowy apron said he "wasn't dar."

"Guess yo' find him at the Pendennis club, boss," said the servitor.

But Mr. Watterson was not at the Pendennis club. An aristocratic gentleman, member of the Pendennis club, who stood within ten feet of the inquirer and heard the inquiry, told a servant to tell the "visitor" that Mr. Watterson could always be found at the *Courier-Journal* office after 8 P. M.

"Yes," said Mr. Watterson, when he was that night encountered in his room, "I have matters so arranged that I don't come here till 7 or 8 o'clock in the evening, and I never go home till pretty near daylight. A good deal of a night owl, you see. Well, it's a habit. I can't settle down to work till the shadows fall. Daytime I like to be around with my friends, and when night comes I like to buckle down and put eight or ten hours' thought, investigation, and intercourse with my fellow-beings into two or three hours' work." He was asked about politics.

"Politics?" he querried as he tore open a letter from the mail that had just been brought in. "Politics? I didn't know we had any. I haven't heard of any politics in two years." And as Mr. Watterson said this he grinned sardonically. "This is a kind of a millenium, isn't it? When everything is good, peaceful and lovely, and life is filled with reform and things. Why do you ask about politics when there is no politics? Haven't we all concluded to give politics a rest? They're not bothering about politics in Washington, are they? Then why should we?"

I remarked that Mr. Sherman's "March to the Gulf" would seem to have some political significance.

"Yes. Honest John is on a pilgrimage. He's now in Cuba, but will open the campaign, so to speak, at Nashville the 21th. Then he goes to Birmingham to make a tariff speech, thence to Chattanooga, and I guess will follow his brother's old line of march pretty closely till he reaches Washington."

"Then he is an undeniable candidate for the presidency?"

"O, yes; an avowed candidate. The death of Logan simplifies matters for John Sherman. There is only one man now to be looked after, and that is Mr. Blaine. If Blaine sees that he cannot be nominated, or if he can be nominated is again likely to suffer defeat, I believe he will withdraw in favor of another man. I do not believe, as some newspapers assert, that there is any understanding between Blaine and Sherman, but I do believe that if Blaine retires from the field Sherman would be his choice for the succession. Undoubtedly Allison would be his first choice. I think I can say that I know Gen. Sherman is an intimate friend of Blaine's. Their wives are related and their families are thicker than country cousins at a wedding, and all goes to point to the success of the Sherman movement if Blaine feels that he cannot win. If Sherman should be nominated, and perchance be elected, Mr. Blaine would of course occupy his old place in the state department. If there has been any deal, and mind I don't believe there has, it is certain that that is one of the conditions. And in any event that would result if Mr. Sherman should become president."

"But would not Mr. Sherman be a pretty vulnerable candidate for the newspapers to attack?"

"Yes, but the press would not be able to do him so much harm as the banking people in New York, of whom he made enemies while secretary of the treasury. You know he was accused of gross favoritism in his distribution of the emoluments arising from the funding operations of ten years ago. Well, the banks and bankers of New York who got no slice of that patronage, and who remembered that a couple of banks in which Mr. Sherman had an interest got it all, are likely to make far more damaging revelations than the newspapers could possibly put forth. I think if Mr. Sherman should be the nominee he would have to face a storm of hostile and influential criticism right in New York that would be hard for his friends to overcome. Yet he has many elements of strength. People have forgotten, or do not remember vividly, the things which might be alleged of his wealth, how he got it, and the corporate interests he helped. Time is a great healer. Mr. Sherman is quite strong in the south and he knows it—particularly that region described by my friend Grady as the 'New South.' They are all crazy down in Alabama, Tennessee and Georgia on manufactures, and Sherman as an apostle of protection will be welcomed there. The very people who received the general on his march to the sea with impure eggs will now flock to hear Brother John in his march to the gulf, on the beauties of the tariff. Human nature is human always—at least I have found it so. Our butter lies on that side of the bread on which we find it."

"And now, Mr. Watterson, what about Cleveland? If Sherman is likely to be chosen next year, who are the democrats going to pit against him?"

"Cleveland, eh? Well, now, let me see. Are you interviewing me? If you are I must be cautious. I will say this, though: I do not believe there is the slightest chance of the democratic party winning next year unless it does nominate Cleveland. He is the only man that can, under present conditions, carry the party to victory. I don't see how they are going to get around it. They must take him. It will be perhaps to some like a dose of medicine; but then, as the quack says, 'It's my compound or death.' I take no stock at all in this Dave Hill business that Dana and Pulitzer are egging on. In fact, I can affirm from personal knowledge that Gov. Hill is not a party to it, has no sympathy with it, and is in perfect accord with the friends of Cleveland. The *Sun* and *World* are simply trying to create the boom that they claim already exists. There is no Hill boom anywhere, nor does the governor mean to permit one. The only one that does exist was started by Dana's office cat."

"But you are spoken of also as an anything-to-beat-Cleveland man?"

"I am the editor of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, and it is my duty to the people who buy and believe in that paper to tell them what is going on and to enlighten them to the best of my ability. Personally I possess and value Mr. Cleveland's friendship, but I reserve the right also to tell my readers what I think of his public acts, and how much better I think he could run things and serve his party than he is doing. But because I do that is no reason why I should be classed as an enemy. I am not. We are personal friends, and I enjoy the friendship of every member of his cabinet. At the same time I object and will continue to object to this our first democratic administration in a quarter of a century going to the republican party for its ideas and methods. Now, mind, I'm not growling about the offices, but I do resent the idea that republican theories of finance, of civil service reform, of tariff revision—of everything else that the country meant to repudiate by its election of a democratic president—should be the governing principles of the administration. I declaim against that policy in public and private, and will continue to do so as long as Mr. Cleveland pursues it. Still that doesn't make me his enemy by any means, and I am not. Mr. Carlisle told me the other day that Cleveland had asked him: 'What is the matter with Watterson? What does he want?' I sent word back that the 'matter' was not with Watterson, and that Watterson wanted nothing! One trouble with Cleveland," continued Mr. Watterson, "is his excessive thinness of skin. I never knew a public man who was so sensitive to even just and good-tempered criticism. I sat one day with him at his desk when he opened a drawer and hauled out a whole handful of clippings—paragraphs and such from some of the most obscure papers in the country—some of them silly and brutal, and he said, 'Now, Mr. Watterson, when a man is trying to do his duty to the best of his powers, why should he be assailed by these jackals?' I said, 'Mr. President, if I were you I would not stop to listen to every yelp that strikes your ear. Throw away those things and don't cut out any more.' He laughed and said maybe he was too sensitive."

"And you think Mr. Cleveland the most likely nominee next year?"

"He is the only man we can make a fight with with any show of success. He has a tremendous backing in New England and New York, and much as we may laugh at the mugwumps, that vote has not decreased any by the results of the last two years. It's a little rough to have to go to the republican party for help to elect a democratic president, but then, having done it once, we ought to gather those mugwumps permanently into the fold. Cleveland is the only man who can do it."

"One object of John Sherman's tour south, it is said by a Virginia paper, is to prepare the way for reviving the republican party there, outside of negroism and sectional prejudice. Do you believe such a thing possible?"

"It is not only possible, but probable. I am looking every year for a break-up of the Solid South, and it will be a good thing for the country when it comes. But it will never come until the republican party of the North drops its sectionalism, ceases its attempts to array race against race, and buries the bloody shirt. That garment should be buried and its ashes scattered. Just so long as the republicans keep alive the memories of the war, keep aloft the banner of sectionalism, seek to aid and maintain negro dominance under the sentimental guise of equal rights, and all that, just so long will the white people of the South maintain a solid front. They must do it. It is their protection. Their safety and their honor and pride, to say nothing of self-interest, will keep them up to the rack. But the old whig leaven is there in all the states, and especially in those where once it was the strongest. You couldn't get any southern man now perhaps to avow himself in sympathy with the old whig principles, but they all have the memory of Henry Clay, and the idea of protection, internal improvements, centralization, and simplification of government is strong with a very large proportion of them. It would be the easiest thing in the world to develop these ideas if the south could only be assured that the effort was made in good faith and that the sectional cry was to cease forever. The country is ripe for a break-up. A new era has begun. New blood is coming in. Capital is pouring to the front. Railways are building and extending. There is indeed a 'new south,' and now it only remains for the politicians of the north to understand their duty. You may think this is queer talk for a democrat, but then I indulge in queer talks sometimes. I believe it would be a great thing for the whole country, and for the democratic party in particular, to break up the solid south and cease to elect presidents and congresses on sectional lines. It is coming as sure as the sun shines. Look at Virginia with her six republican congressmen out of eight. North Carolina is trembling on the verge of a political revolution; Tennessee doesn't dare go out after dark for fear of finding the house occupied by some stranger on her return; Alabama is filling up with northern people and is bound to be a protection state. All these things point to a new era in American politics, and I welcome the day of its advent. If Mr. Sherman can do anything in his next week's tour to prepare the people of the south for the reception of new ideas, or make them believe that the old ones are dead and buried, he will be doing a great work.

GRANT AND M'CLELLAN.

The Discovery of a Partnership that was Almost Concluded.

New York Sun.

In the examination of papers left by the late Gen. McClellan the discovery has been made that he and Gen. Grant, although they had been anything else than accordant as soldiers, entered into a remarkable partnership as civilians. It was a deeply-cherished ambition of Grant's to crown his achievements with the accomplishment of some great enterprise in civic affairs. Among the innumerable schemes that were brought before his attention the one that attracted him the most was the Nicaragua canal project. He was convinced that the benefits to commerce from an interoceanic canal would be an illustrious monument to the man who should secure the completion of a waterway. It may not be generally known that there have been nearly a score of surveys made of proposed routes for such a canal, the various lines crossing the country from points on the southern shore of the Gulf of Mexico, from points on the Mexican and Central American coasts, and even from the Gulf of Orinoco in South America. The latter scheme involved an immense cut through a lofty part of the Andes mountains. Of all these suggested routes only two or three have met with sufficient favor to warrant the organization of companies to prosecute the work.

During Gen. Grant's administration a commission was appointed to investigate the several canal projects and to make a report and recommendations. The commission was headed by Admiral Ammen, and in a voluminous report declared that the Nicaragua scheme was the most available. It is reasonable to suppose that men have forgotten that old Cortez, the original Cortez, who took a bird's-eye view of Mexico in the sixteenth century, also recommended the Nicaragua scheme. It is a fact, though, and Cortez argued so effectively on the matter with the king of Spain that a survey was not only authorized, but directions were given that the work should be undertaken. Then one of those medieval unpleasantnesses arose in the shape of a war, and the king was furnished with diversion more exciting than ditch digging, and by and by Cortez died, and then the project was forgotten. But years afterward the Portuguese got interested in it, and though no actual work was done, a survey and favorable report were made; and as the centuries rolled along the idea that there might be something in a canal across Nicaragua reached England, and presently Admiral Nelson was sent out to make a survey and undertake the work of construction. Then, just as Nelson had begun to get familiar with the situation, England got into a bit of a shindy with France, and the admiral had to get home as fast as he could. No one can say that Gen. Grant did not know all the history of the Nicaragua scheme by heart; at any rate, he was convinced that it was a good one, and when he had retired from public life and had settled down to business and was looking about for some great enterprise with which to connect himself, it occurred to him that it was the best thing he could take hold of, and there was, of course, no difficulty in taking hold of it, for the projectors of the enterprise were only too glad to enroll him as their figure head. McClellan was to be associated with him in the prosecution of the work. Grant was to be president of the company and McClellan was to be at the head of the engineering department.

The arrangements of the scheme took time, but at last, after numerous conferences, papers were prepared that were satisfactory to all parties, and Gens. Grant and McClellan met in a New York office to sign them. It should be mentioned incidentally that with Gen. Grant at the head of the enterprise, the firm of Grant & Ward would naturally have been its financial agents. The papers embodying the agreements received a final scrutiny, and some discussion ensued. Then Gen McClellan, who held the documents, passed them to Gen. Grant. The latter had taken a pen in his hand to affix his signature when a messenger entered hurriedly and handed a dispatch to him. It announced the failure of the Marine bank. The general rose calmly, and, handing the message to McClellan, remarked:

"In that case I think I had better not sign, for if the Marine bank has failed that means Grant & Ward."

Grant & Ward had already failed, but the general had not heard of it. McClellan looked at the dispatch for a moment and then replied:

"No; in that case I don't believe either of us had better sign, for I don't believe either you or I want to be found in the assets of Grant & Ward."

The remark was made with no knowledge of its deep significance, but it was the end of Gen. Grant's connection with the Nicaragua canal.

They Love Phil Armour Now.

Atlanta Constitution.

The next time Mr Phil Armour goes through Atlanta his company will be earnestly sought. When he was here the last time he said to a few friends: "Pork is a very good thing to tackle about now." These friends quietly tackled pork, and the result is that they have made small fortunes. The day Mr. Armour was here pork was about $15 50 a barrel. It is now something over $20 a barrel. It could have been bought then on a margin of 50 cents a barrel. A deposit of $1000 would have secured 2000 barrels of pork, on which a speculator could have drawn out $14,000 clear profit. A number of Atlantians have made from $2000 to $12000 on the corner in pork that Mr. Armour had set the triggers for before he left Chicago, and the pointer on which he distributed to his friends in Atlanta while munching crackers and drinking champagne.

Johnny's Composition on Medicine.

"There is two kinds of medicine besides the kind you Rub On and the first kind is the Soft Kind which you take with a spoon while A man holds your Head and you kick and Riggle so ne because it Tastes so and the other kind is the Hard kind which is called Pills and it is the Hardest of the whole because it is so Hard to go Down but it does not make any Difference which kind you Take when you get it Took you wish you Had not for it makes quite a Row in your Stumach and Rites Around."

Evidently Johnny's experience in medicine does not include Dr. Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets," which are easy to take and do their work quietly and calmly. Neither does it include in the way of "Soft Medicine" Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery," which though powerful to cure all chronic derangements of the liver and blood, is pleasant to the taste and agreeable in its effects. Unequaled as a remedy for all scrofulous diseases, pimples, blotches, eruptions, ulcers, swelled glands, goitre or thick neck, fever sores and hip-joint disease.

THE LAND QUESTION.

Father Higgins, of Cincinnati, Discusses Henry George's Theories.

How a Catholic Clergyman Gives the Philosophy of the Land Question.

Cincinnati Commercial Gazette

There has probably never been a more attentive and appreciative audience in St. Xavier's than that which listened last night to Father Higgins's masterly analysis and refutation to Henry George's land theory. After subjecting Mr. George's arguments to the test of logic, the lecturer established the true philosophic basis of property in general, and the landed property in particular.

Clearing the field of all side issues, said the lecturer, we go straight to the point in question, the justice or injustice of property in land. The arguments of Mr. George are mainly directed to prove that land is of such a nature as to be incapable of ever rightfully becoming private property. The chief of these arguments are the following:

1. The original and only source or title of ownership is the making or producing of a thing that is the labor of production. Now, it is evident that land is not the product of labor. Hence it can never rightfully become private property. In this argument the first proposition is absolutely false; the second is ambiguous, and of course from such premises there can be no conclusion.

The making or producing of a thing is neither the original nor the exclusive source of ownership. The product of your labor is yours provided the materials are yours. You do not make the materials; you appropriate and use them. There must therefore be some just title to property antecedent to the making or production of a thing. What is it? If you cannot take possession of the materials and make them your own there can be no property of any kind. Not even the community can own land on Mr. George's principle, for its labor has not made or produced it. It is evident, therefore, that there must be in man a right to occupy as his own and to appropriate the material gifts of nature which he needs for the support of life.

2. That the land and its treasures were given to all men in common is true in one sense, false in another. Mr. George takes it in a positive sense—as if nature gave to all men a real, positive ownership of the whole earth. This is simply absurd; for a real, positive ownership involves the right to exclude all others. This belongs to the very essence of ownership. To say, then, that all men have an actual, positive ownership of the land is the same as to say that every one has a right to exclude every one else, and as all are equal they all eventually exclude each other and are excluded. In other words, there is no ownership at all. The phrase, "Nature gave the land to all men in common," is true in the negative sense, as indicating that nature made no division, gave nothing to individuals, but meant her gifts for all, supplying the means of subsistence to all as the reward of their exertion. What kind of right does such a gift confer? Only an abstract right; only the right to become an owner by personal activity and labor.

3. All men have the same right to the land as they have to light and air. Another sophism. The land is necessary for the human race, but there is no need that every individual should till the soil. The land is capable of becoming personal property; light and air are not capable of being owned. These cannot be so possessed and held by one as to exclude all others from their possession and use. They are, therefore, incapable of becoming any one's property, for property or ownership essentially involves the exclusion of others.

4. All men have equal rights. Therefore no individual and no generation can rightfully appropriate the land which is given to all. Can the first comer at a banquet turn down all the chairs and refuse to let others share the feast? Can the first who arrives at a theater shut the door and keep all the others out? Surely not. The first to arrive at a banquet can turn back one chair for himself and leave the same right to the next comers. So it is with the land. That one individual or one generation occupies and owns a certain portion of land, works no wrong to those who come after. As men, their rights are equal; they all have precisely the same right to become owners, the same right to till the land. But one generation, by its own positive exertion and labor has established a right to certain definite concrete objects to which the next generation can lay no claim. In its turn it may become the owner of property, including land, but it has no right to oust the preceding generation from the property which its labor has rightfully earned. The true source of property is to be found not in man's right to himself, as Mr. George imagines, for man does not belong to himself, but to his maker; it is to be found in man's needs rather than in his right; the need of clothing and other necessities of life; the duty of self-preservation; the corresponding right to the means of self-support. Add to this his personal independence as man which gives him a right to exclude others from that which he needs, and you have the original source of property, at least of that which perishes with use. Urged by the same needs, bound by the same duty of providing for the complex life of himself and family, man takes possession of a portion of the land. This, as mere land, as the loams and clays to be worked up by his labor, is precisely on the same footing as the other crude materials which he must use to make anything he needs. Into this land he puts his time, his patience, his hopes, his anxieties; he waters it with his sweat. He makes it part of himself. He stamps it with the sign and seal of his personality, so that it clings to him and belongs to him by an exclusive title. This is ownership. This makes the land his property; his against all the world. And his right to this piece of land has been recognized by the judgment and laws of mankind in every period of civilization. The Old and New Testaments explicitly acknowledge the actual existence and exercise of private ownership of land; the Catholic church, through her doctors and theologians has always taught the justice of it; it has been practiced by the wisest, ablest and best of mankind; it is embodied in the customs and institutions of every civilized state; in a word, it is the expression of man's rational nature, and therefore in full accord with natural justice.

Property in land is not robbery; if it is, then, on precisely the same principle, all property is theft; and for precisely the same reason the state which pretends to own land is as much of a robber as the individual. Mr. George's arguments are unsound; his premises are either false or equivocal; his reasoning is sophistical, and his conclusions are, if carried out, communistic and anarchical. He has learned his philosophy from two unsound teachers, Spencer and Fichte; his religious notions are too crude to correct his bad philosophy. In his gospel poverty is the one great evil, and the equal distribution of wealth is man's highest good. To escape the one and obtain the other is the chief aim of life. Yet poverty is compatible with a virtuous life, whilst wealth is often allied with dishonesty or moral degradation. The mere inequality of social conditions is neither unnatural nor unjust. No doubt the working classes have grievances. The burdens of our civilization weigh on them with unequal severity. Neither patriotism or Christianity can look on with indifference whilst the weak are devoured by the strong. 'Tis a frightful picture Mr. George draws of the poverty, misery and degradation brought about by the improper use of large fortunes. But this arises not as the necessary result of wealth, but first, from the dishonest means of acquiring it, and next from the sordid, selfish and criminal uses to which wealth is put by those who hold, with Mr. George, that they have an absolute right to do as they please with their own property.

Col. Forney's Own Mistake.

Col. Forney, in a *Press* article, used the expression "Strained at a gnat and swallowed a camel." The editorial proof came down: "Strained at a *knot* and swallowed a camel." The proof was corrected three times and returned with the object of the distinguished editor's wrath still straining at that irrepressible knot. Furious, the colonel rushed to the composing room, found the man who had set up his leader, and in pure, vigorous Saxon informed the printer that, as editor, Col. Forney decided what words would be used on the editorial page. The printer listened patiently while the colonel informed him that he had learned how to spell before he started the Philadelphia *Press*. With the explosion of some more vigor of the blankety-blank persuasion the editor turned to leave, when the printer quietly held up the original. The colonel's gnat stood out boldly *knat*, and the great writer, who had rushed in like a lion, left that smiling composing room like a lamb.

Delays are Dangerous.

You say, well 'tis only a slight cold, look out, it may lead to an inflammation of the lining of the numerous air cells of the Lungs, this is Pneumonia; or Spasmodic contractions of the fibers of the air passages, which is Asthma; or the inflammation of the lining membrane of the throat and tubes which pass through the Lungs, which in the first stage is called Bronchitis, and may lead to Consumption. Santa Abia is delicious in flavor, certain and perfect in its results. A few doses will relieve, a thorough treatment cure the above-named diseases. Every bottle warranted by all druggists.

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WANTED—SITUATION, BY A YOUNG LADY, to do copying, or as saleslady; good references given. Address or call at 74 Fourth st. 30m7

WANTED—A BOY, 13 YEARS OF AGE, LIVing with his parents, bright and active, desires a position in an office. Address S G, care Oregonian. 1a2

WANTED—SITUATION AS BOOKKEEPER or clerk in store or office; satisfactory testimonials with regard to ability furnished if desired. Address J, care Oregonian. 31m7

WANTED—A LADY WITH EIGHT YEARS' experience in Eastern schools wants a position as teacher in a country or suburban school. Address Teacher, St. Charles Hotel. 31m2f

A YOUNG LADY WHO HAS HAD EXPERIence in teaching vocal and instrumental music, piano and organ, also the English branches, desires a position in a school or family. Address, stating terms, Q. V., care Oregonian. 8m

WANTED—AGENTS.

DR. GRAY'S CELEBRATED ACME ELECTRIC Belt, containing in itself a most complete battery, charges the human system with nature's greatest remedy—Electricity—giving sure relief to all Nervous Debility, Seminal Emissions, Female Complaints, and other kindred diseases which drugs do not reach. Agents wanted in every town and city. Address ACME BELT AGENCY, 181 First st., Portland, Or.

WANTED—ONE PHYSICIAN OR DRUGGIST in each town on the coast to sell our Celebrated Scientific Electric Magnetic Belts, used and recommended by the leading doctors of America and Europe; will cure all nervous weakness and other troubles when medicines fail; mighty, matchless and magical, four years' success in Portland. DR. SILL, Manager and Proprietor of the Electric Belt Agency and the Electric Magnetic Co. Offices in the elegant Stone Block, First and Market sts. Lock box 327, Portland, Or. 2Ae1f

WANTED—HELP.

WANTED—SIX GOOD HARNESS-MAKERS. Apply at BENNETT & HALVEY'S, 105 Front st. Portland, Or. 1a1f

WANTED—200 LABORERS FOR R.R. WORK. Parties leave on April 1st, 4th, 6th and 8th. Free fare. 31m3 KINCAID & CO., 163 First st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a respectable private family in Astoria; good wages will be paid to a competent person; references required. Address K P, P. O. box 100, Astoria, Or.

WANTED—A BRIGHT, ACTIVE, WILLING boy, about 14 years old, for bookstore. Address Books, care Oregonian. 31m3

WANTED—AN ENERGETIC YOUNG MAN (references given preference). Apply at rooms 10 and 11, 128½ First st.

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED GARDENER and trucker to rent place or work it on shares; married man preferred; house to live in on place; must give good references. Address W. H. WICKHAM, Real Estate Agent, Ashland, Or. f20f

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS ON CRICKET GROUND; good five-room cottage, hard finished; price $2500. Will sell cottage, with part of ground. Call on S. C. UNGER, 160 Front st. m27f

FOR SALE—FINE FARM AND STOCK RANCH on the Malheur river, six miles above Drewsy, Grant county, Or. For particulars, see J. P. BURDICK, 22 Front st, Portland. 15tm

BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE PROPERTY IN East Portland for sale on easy terms; one of the choicest locations near the city; lots 5 and 6 and east ½ lots 3 and 4, Kern's Addition. J. R. EWING, 31m14 60 Morrison st.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS (100x100), TWENTIETH and E sts.; 25x100, with good house, Sixth st., three blocks from postoffice; corner lot, store and dwelling, a bargain; also 35 lots; 80 acres near the city. Inquire of W. O'CONNOR, cor. J and Twenty-first sts. 20m1m

FOR SALE OR FOR RENT—AT HOOD RIVER, a furnished house of eight rooms and twenty acres of land enclosed; healthful location; cool, shaded and free from dust. Inquire at 456 Seventh st. 15m1m

FOR SALE—$130—A SMALL LOT, WITH BAYwindowed cottage of three rooms; ready furnished for housekeeping; terms cash. Sheridan st., bet. Fifth and Sixth. 21m12

FOR SALE—37 ACRES 5½ MILES SOUTHEAST of Portland; 15 acres in cultivation, 7 acres slashed, and balance partially cleared; new 8 room hard finished house, all for $3000. Extra bargain. f27f LENT & YOUNG, Agents, 10 Stark st.

FOR SALE—QUARTER BLOCK AND GOOD house, Stephens addition; proposed street car line runs on two sides of block—$1500. Corner lot and two-story house, in Caruthers addition, $1600; elegant east front lot, near public school, in Caruthers add., $[illegible]. Improved 10-acre tract at Summit Station, $175 per acre. These are all bargains. A. E. BORTHWICK, Real Estate and Loans, 123½ First st., cor. Alder. [illegible]

FOR SALE—AN ENTIRELY NEW TWO-STORY house and lot in best part of Couch Addition; location very desirable; modern improvements. Apply to RICHARD H. THORNTON, 21 Union Block. [illegible]

KENWORTHY'S ADDITION—FINE QUARTER block for $810; high, sightly and healthful; most reasonable residence property on the market. f22f LENT & YOUNG, Agents, 10 Stark st.

STOCK AND GRAIN RANCH FOR SALE—80 acres under cultivation; 200 acres under fence; plenty of water; one of the best locations in Eastern Washington Territory, and surrounded by a fine open range for stock; also all kinds of machinery suitable for use on a large farm. For particulars, inquire of R. IRVING, 272 F st., Portland, Oregon. f19f

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

PIANO FOR SALE OR FOR RENT AT 41 EAST Park st., near C. 1a1f

FOR SALE—FIVE YOKE OF OXEN AND COMplete logging outfit. Apply to ROBERT SMITH at the Holton House. 31m7

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME RIDING OR DRIVing horse at a bargain. Inquire at American Stable, Front and Jefferson sts. 30m7

FOR SALE—HANDSOME BEDROOM SET, UPright piano, and other furniture, all nearly new. Apply at 46 Ash st. 2tm

ENGINE AND BOILERS FOR SALE—ENGINE 18x32 inch; two boilers, 16 feet by 48 inches, each having 56 tubes 4 inches in diameter; nearly new and in complete order. For full particulars and price, address Chehalis F. M. Co., Chehalis, W. T. 11tf

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—A RESTAURANT IN A CENTRAL location; fine chance to a live man. Address Restaurant, care Oregonian. 9mtf

FOR SALE—DRUG STORE AND PHYSICIAN'S practice in one of the best growing towns in Eastern Oregon. For further particulars, address Dr. S. E. SCOTT, North Powder, Or. 1a14

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—MUST BE SOLD AT once; will sell low for cash, or exchange for real estate. Address Apothecary, care Oregonian. 31m14

STOCK RANCH FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN. We have 315 acres of fine farming land lying on both sides of LaCamas creek, seven miles from the town of LaCamas, from which we cut the timber this winter, which is ready to burn over and seed down, and will make a most excellent stock range. It will be sold for the low price of $5 per acre; one half cash, balance on time to suit. D. H. STEARNS, 17m1i Manager LaCamas Company.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY NEWSPAPER; FAVorably located; advertising columns full and circulation ordinary; will be sold on reasonable terms. Address M. H. TOWER, Oakland, Or. 24m7

FOR SALE—NEW HOTEL AND FURNITURE on South Beach, Yaquina Bay, including one and one-half acres of land within five minutes' walk of Ocean Beach. For further information, address P. O. Box 141, Corvallis, Oregon. 24m14

COUNTRY STORE FOR SALE, DOING A CASH business, 11 miles from Portland, on West Side R. R.; telegraph, railroad, express and postoffice in same building. Apply to A. J. Hamilton, Beaverton, Or. [illegible]

WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS.

OREGON OIL CLOTHING MANUFACTURING company, 92 North First st. Factory in McMillan Addition, East Portland. 15dtf

NEUSTADTER BROS., MANUFACTURERS OF Boss of the Road Overalls, Standard Shirts, Men's Furnishing Goods and Cal. Cassimere Clothing, 67, 69, 71 Front st., Portland, Or.

SNELL HEITSHU & WOODARD ESTABLISHED 1861, Portland, Or.

TO RENT—ROOMS AND OFFICES.

FURNISHED ROOMS AT FOURTH ST HOTEL, East Portland for $1 per week. [illegible]

FOR RENT—NEWLY FURNISHED ROOM AT 187 West Park st. cor. Morrison. [illegible]

UNFURNISHED ROOMS, EN SUITE OR single, at 129½ Third st., bet. Washington and Alder. [illegible]

FOR RENT—A PLEASANTLY FURNISHED front room down stairs; private family. Inquire at 174 Salmon st. [illegible]

FOR RENT—NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS, en suite or single, with bath; new house. Inquire at [illegible] Washington st. [illegible]

PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS WITH GAS, bath etc.; convenient to street cars. Inquire at [illegible] Morrison st., cor. Park. [illegible]

A NICELY FURNISHED ROOM FOR RENT; hot and cold water with use of bath. [illegible] Tenth st., bet. Yamhill and Morrison.

FURNISHED, OR PARTLY SO—ONE OR TWO sunny front rooms, with privilege of kitchen. [illegible] 175 Washington st.

FOR RENT—ONE LARGE FURNISHED FRONT room with two closets, in private family; [illegible]

FOR RENT—TWO OR THREE NICELY furnished rooms, pleasantly located, [illegible] in a private family. [illegible] Eighth st., bet. D and E.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED ROOMS [illegible]

FOR RENT—A FURNISHED NORTH FRONT room in a private family at [illegible]

FURNISHED ROOMS IN A PRIVATE FAMily, with pleasant lawn, at [illegible] and Main.

FOR RENT—IN STONE'S BLOCK, FIRST AND [illegible]

ROOMS TO RENT—TWO NICELY FURNISHED rooms over [illegible]

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED ROOMS, en suite or single; also furnished and unfurnished rooms for housekeeping. [illegible] First st.

TO RENT HOUSES AND STORES.

FOR RENT—FURNISHED COTTAGE AT [illegible] E st., bet. Eleventh and Twelfth. Apply on the premises.

FOR RENT—A TWO-STORY HOUSE WITH [illegible] on E st., bet. Ninth and Tenth. Inquire of [illegible] A st.

FOR RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED TEN-room house. Address C. A. JONES, cor. Seventeenth and F sts.

FOR RENT—APRIL 1, FINE SIX-ROOM house, [illegible] C st., near Fifteenth; [illegible] modern improvements. Apply to GEO. [illegible] North Eighth st.

TO RENT—ROOMS, WITH BOARD.

A SUITE OF FRONT ROOMS WITH BOARD at [illegible] Sixth st.

FOR RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, EN SUITE or single, with or without board. Apply at Jefferson, [illegible] new building.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED FRONT ROOM to rent, with or without board, at [illegible] Seventh st., N.W. cor. of Taylor; references required.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A SMALL GOLD RING WITH A DIAmond set, with initials "M. A. H." engraved on inside. Suitable reward will be paid for same at [illegible] Washington st. or Oregon Sittings' office.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FROEBEL KINDERGARTEN AND PRIMARY School, [illegible] Washington st.

HENRY ACH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, [illegible] California st., San Francisco, Cal. Firm, Rothchild & Ach.

MRS E. DEFRANS, METAPHYSICIAN, CONtinues the work begun by Mrs. J. Anderson Holt, at [illegible] Washington st. Class for instruction in Healing Power of Mind at 1:30 P. M. Patients treated from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. daily, and on Sundays from 12:30 to 2 P. M.

NOTICE—THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT I WILL not be responsible for any debts contracted by Nancy A. Wilson or any person but myself after this date. W. WALLACE WILSON.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of Multnomah Real Estate Association will be held at the office of the Secretary, 25 Stark st., Portland, Or., at 3 o'clock P. M. Saturday [illegible] A. W. OLIVER, Secretary.

NOTICE—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Terminal Land Company, of Tacoma, W. T., will be held at the office of the company in Portland, Oregon, on Monday, May 2, 1887, at the hour of 7:30 P. M. for the election of officers for the ensuing year and for such other business as may properly come before them. By order, CHARLES P. CHURCH, Secretary.

SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 2—PROPOSALS FOR school block.—Whereas, at the annual meeting of the voters of the above district, held Monday evening, March 7, 1887, the undersigned were appointed a committee to ascertain what price the block owned by said district on the south side of I st., bet. Tenth and Eleventh sts., could be sold for, and also at what price a suitable block on which to erect a school building in the northern portion of said district could be purchased for, and report at our adjourned meeting, to be held Monday evening, June 6, 1887; therefore, in accordance with the above, sealed proposals will be received at the office of John Kenworthy, secretary of said committee, until Wednesday, April 20, 1887, from parties desirous of purchasing said property on I st. and from those having a block to sell in the northern portion of the district within the following limits: Seventh st. on the west, Sixteenth st. on the east, C st. on the north and H st. on the south. Bidders must state the price at which blocks within said limits will be sold for, and the price willing to be paid for the property on I st.
E. H. V[illegible],
N. K. WEST,
T. R. TURNBULL,
J. KENWORTHY,
H. C. HILL,
East Portland, March 16, 1887. Committee.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING—THE ANNUAL meeting of the stockholders of the Portland Rowing association will be held in the P. R. A. boathouse, foot of Stark st., Portland, Or., Monday, April 4, 1887, at 7 P. M. The business to be transacted is the election of officers and a board of directors for the ensuing year, and the consideration of a proposition to increase the capital stock of the association and other important affairs. All stockholders are requested to attend, if practicable, or furnish written proxy to those who can [illegible]. JOHN CAMPBELL, Sec. March 30, 1887.

JOHN THOMPSON & CO. HAVE BEEN APpointed Agents for the purchase of Rag Stock for the Columbia River Paper Company, and are prepared to purchase, for cash, Rags, Bagging, Manila Rope and all other kinds of Paper Stock, Old Iron and Metals of all kinds. 45 and 47 E st., Portland, Or.

MISCELLANEOUS.

INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN ON THE PIANO AND organ. Inquire at [illegible] Alder st., cor. East Park st.

VOCAL INSTRUCTION—MR. M. O. LOWNSdale will receive pupils in vocal music; lessons given at pupil's residence. Applications may be made to D. W. Prentice & Co.

FRENCH, SPANISH AND BOOKKEEPING lessons by H. F. TYSON, Labbe Building, rooms 24 and 25.

S. H. GREENBERG, WHOLESALE DEALER IN Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, etc. [illegible] Kearney st., Room 5, San Francisco.

FINANCIAL.

$4,000 TO LOAN IN SUMS OF [illegible] AND upwards on city or country real estate; no delay. Inquire at room 7, Mackey building.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT ON ANY kind of security, such as Household Furniture (without removal), Pianos, Organs, Horses, Wagons, Buggies or Personal Notes with approved endorser. [illegible] First st., cor. Alder.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

[illegible] BOWEN, WHOLESALE SEEDSMAN and Commission Merchant. [illegible] Front st.

[illegible] SHIP CHANDLERY AND [illegible] N. Front st., Portland, Or.

ALLEN & LEWIS, COMMISSION AND PRODUCE Merchants. Front and D sts., Portland, Or.

[illegible] & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION merchants and produce dealers, [illegible] Front st.

[illegible] & CO., SHIPPING AND COMMISSION Merchants. [illegible] North Front street, Portland.

[illegible] & CO., WHOLESALE GROcers and commission merchants. [illegible] North Front street, Portland, Or.

[illegible] YOUNG & CO., SHIP BROKERS AND Commission Merchants, agents for San Juan Archipelago Lime Co. [illegible] Front street, cor. Ash st.

MILLER & WEST—(J. C. MILLER, W. H. WEST) commission merchants in general and dairy produce. [illegible] Front st., between Washington and Stark.

GIBSON, QUACKENBUSH & CO., SHIPPING AND Commission Merchants, specialties—wheat, flour, salmon, grain bags etc. N. W. cor. Front and Ash sts. Portland, Or.

HERMAN METZGER, PURCHASER OF HIDES, Pelts, Furs, Wool and Tallow, and General Commission Merchant. S. W. cor. Front and Alder sts. Portland, Or. Liberal cash advances on consignments.

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

ALLEN & LEWIS, WHOLESALE GROCERS, [illegible] Front and D sts., Portland, Or.

CORBITT & MACLEAY, WHOLESALE GROCERS and Commission Merchants, [illegible] Front st. Portland.

WADHAMS & ELLIOTT, WHOLESALE GROCERS, Forwarding and Commission Merchants. [illegible] Front street, Portland, Or.

LEATHER AND FINDINGS.

[illegible] SADDLERY, HARNESS, HARDware. [illegible] Front st., Portland, Or.

HERBERT BRADLEY & CO., [illegible] FRONT ST., Importers of Shoe Manufacturers' Goods, Shoe Store Supplies, Findings, Dressings, Etc.

MACHINISTS.

[illegible] & WOLFE, MACHINISTS. CORNER F and Third sts.—Housework, doors, railings, iron shutters, and machinery of all descriptions; planing and moulding tools to order.

PORTLAND SODA WORKS.

NORTHROP & STURGIS, 93 AND 95 OAK ST., corner Fifth. Soda, Sarsaparilla, Cream Soda, Ginger Ale, Medical Lake Mineral water, Soda Fountains and Supplies.

MILL AND FARM MACHINERY.

CHAS. H. DODD & CO., SOLE AGENTS BUCKEYE Mower and Reaper, Canton Pitt's Thresher, Haines' Header, Schuttler Wagons; Front, First and Vine sts.

SHOW CASE MANUFACTURERS.

DIXON, BORGESON & CO., [illegible] FRONT ST., Portland and 37 Market st., San Francisco.

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS, ETC.

CARSON, PIRIE, SCOTT & CO., CHICAGO. [illegible] M. F. SPRAGUE, Representative.

SEEDS AND TREES.

E. W. ALLEN, (SUCCESSOR TO H. HANSON), wholesale and retail dealer, 171 Second st.

NewspaperARCHIVE® NewspaperARCHIVE®

The Oregonian.

PORTLAND, SATURDAY, APRIL 2, 1887.

TOO COLD OR TOO OLD.

The mugwump press have begun to review John Sherman's merits as a republican candidate for 1888. They admit that he is the best equipped man for the presidency, measured by his knowledge of public affairs; they concede that as secretary of the treasury he enforced only sound ideas of finance; that his record in a long and most responsible legislative career is altogether creditable. The able exponents of the mugwump press grant all this concerning John Sherman and then object to him, not because he is not pure and able both in legislation and administration, but because he, as they assert, has always been unpopular with the republican party that "is under more obligation to him for creditable work done in the service of the country and in the service of his party than any other politician now living."

An accomplished and able statesman, he has been rejected for such men as Hayes, Garfield and Blaine, and while the mugwump press is not ready to say that it would refuse to support him against Cleveland, it implies hostility by thus early seeking to damn him with faint praise. It does not say he is too cold to be elected, but that he is too cold or too unpopular to be nominated.

Another faction of the mugwump party are not content with objecting to Sherman as too cold, but add that he is too old. It is hard to suit our mugwump friends; they did not like Grant; they scoffed at Arthur; they hunted Blaine with a howling pack, whose long gallop never tired until Cleveland was elected. The mugwump party were pleased at first with Hayes, who was as cold as Sherman, because he snubbed and kicked Blaine, Chandler and Conkling at every chance and because he pretended to write civil service reform over the shutters of the White house, but before Hayes finished his term there were no mugwumps so poor as to do him reverence. When Blaine and Grant were beaten in 1880 and Garfield nominated the mugwumps were delighted. Garfield was described as the finest scholar in politics that had been president since John Quincy Adams; he was hailed as a civil service reformer; he was patted on the back when he and Blaine baited that brave bear, Conkling; but to-day the mugwump press confesses that Garfield was a failure as an administrator. When Arthur succeeded he was derisively hooted at by the mugwumps; when he sincerely and in perfect good faith executed the civil service policy, to which Hayes and Garfield only rendered lip service and nominal support, the mugwumps, while admitting his administrative abilities, never advocated his renomination, although it was a clear choice between him and Blaine. When Blaine was nominated the mugwumps could not pretend that he was too cold, or too old, or that he was not an abler man and a finer scholar in politics than Garfield, but they declared their doubts in the purity of his political record and supported Cleveland, who was what is termed an unknown on the turf, and was a nobody in particular without any public record worth citing, and without any private record that any sane friend dared cite. To-day when Sherman is suggested the mugwumps, who are nothing when not critical, are obliged to confess that Sherman is an able legislator and administrator; that he is not "bull-headed," like Grant, nor arrogant, like Conkling, nor the incarnation of insipidity, like Hayes, nor effusively insincere and inefficient, like Garfield, nor a "New York politician," like Arthur, nor a magnetic genius of the machine, like Blaine, nor a bitter partisan, like Edmunds, nor a malodorous accident, like Cleveland; and yet the mugwump is not satisfied with Sherman because he is too cold and too old. The mugwump mind has the critical breadth of Mr. Pickwick who objected to Mr. Tupman appearing as a bandit in a short jacket at a fancy dress party. "You are too old, sir; and you are too fat." The Pickwickian mugwump tells John Sherman he is too cold and too old.

The charge of coldness is not worth considering when high public capacity and unspotted public virtue have been granted; but the objection on the score of age is worthy of discussion. Sherman will be 66 in 1889; he comes of a long-lived, hardy stock; he is a man of thin, muscular habit; of wiry frame and iron constitution; his well ordered life and abstemious diet have preserved his vitality so perfectly that to-day Sherman is a younger man at 64 than most men are at 55. If Jackson, a war broken soldier, who had led a life of extraordinary exposure, who had been more than once severely wounded, was not too old to take a second term when he was 66, and give the nation such vigorous service that he could have had a third term, the objection to Sherman, a far more admirably preserved man than Jackson at his age, on the score of years is not well taken. Senator Edmunds is but 59 years of age, but in mental energy, and capacity to endure continuous intellectual labor, Sherman is as young to-day as he, and in bodily vigor and elasticity Sherman is the younger man of the two. Sherman may be too conscientious and upright a man in his public action to have any magnetic attraction for the mass of political managers, who generally make nominations for the people. In that sense he may be too cold to get the nomination, but he is not too cold to get the full party vote; and if he was elected he would not be too old to make a most able, energetic and prudent president.

PETROLEUM IN RUSSIA.

Our consular agent at Batoum, a great fortified seaport and naval depot of Russia, on the Black sea, reports that petroleum is found in such quantities in the Baku district as to threaten serious competition to the American product. The town of Baku is situated on the Caspian sea, 500 miles east of Batoum, with which it is connected by rail. Baku, in 1870, had but 12,000 people, but the petroleum industry has increased it to over 60,000. The government revenue from petroleum from 1821 to 1825 was a little more than $110,000. The annual production rose from 750,000 gallons in 1832 to 3,500,000 gallons in 1870. Up to 1873 the business was a government monopoly, and was subject to a heavy excise tax, which, from 1873 to 1877, amounted to $1,000,000 on a product of 200,000,000 gallons. The monopoly was abolished in 1873, and the excise tax in 1877.

The area of the sure oil producing territory of the Baku district is limited, being only three or four square miles. The average cost of drilling a well from 700 to 1000 feet is about $12,000, and this does not include the cost of the land. The length of time required to drill a well is from three months to three years, but six to eight months is the average time. The 164 active wells of this district produced 31,000 barrels per day during the year 1885. If these wells were regularly pumped daily, as in America, the daily production would amount to 58,600 barrels. Some of the spouting wells are exceedingly productive. One flowed the full size of an 8 inch pipe steadily for years, and its total production was over 1,800,000 barrels. Another spouting well, for the first nine days, produced 50,000 barrels per day, and its total production for thirty-two days was over 900,000 barrels. Another produced 100,000 barrels in fifteen days. These spouting wells all stopped flowing abruptly, owing to the collapse of the pipe at the bottom of the well. Some wells produce for years, while others last but a few days. The aggregate production of twenty-two wells in eight months was over 7,000,000 barrels, an average of more than 315,000 barrels each.

From the reservoirs the crude oil is pumped through fourteen pipe lines a distance of eight miles, to the refineries on the shore of the Caspian sea. The aggregate daily capacity of the pipe lines is about 100,000 barrels. The price of crude oil at the wells at present ranges from 2 1-10 cents to 8 2-5 cents per barrel, of forty-two gallons. Some sales have recently been made, for next year's delivery, at 4 cents per barrel, at the wells.

The total output of refined oil and other petroleum products from Baku in 1885 was 306,250,095 gallons, of which 35,000,000 gallons were exported, against but 2,000,000 gallons in 1883. Owing to the number of holidays in Russia and the impossibility of doing anything in the winter months, two hundred working days are a fair estimate for the year. The great market for Russian petroleum is Russia, where it is protected from American competition by a prohibitory tariff. The Russian markets are reached by water transportation via the Caspian sea and the Volga river to the eastern terminal of the Russian railways, by which it is distributed all over Russia in tank cars, each holding about 3000 gallons. The number of these cars in service upon the Russian railways is nearly 3500 north and south of the Caucasus. Up to 1883 all petroleum products were shipped from Baku by water, but the completion of the Trans-Caucasian railway provided another outlet to the Black sea. From the port of Batoum six steamers, with a carrying capacity of 50,000,000 gallons a year, run to Odessa, Antwerp, Trieste and Hamburg, and three more will soon add 15,000,000 gallons to this total export via the Black sea. The price charged by the railway for transporting oil 560 miles from Baku to Batoum is, including yard charges, about 1½ cents per gallon. A pipe line from Baku to Batoum is talked of, but it would cost at least $10,000,000 and is not likely to be very soon undertaken.

Although the oil is protected by a duty of 11 to 12 cents a gallon, owing to bad management and ruinous competition among themselves the Russian manufacturers of petroleum products have reaped no profit in the past two years, and refined oil is worth at Baku but 1 2-5 to 1 4-5 cents a gallon leaving no margin of profit for either producer or refiner. An English company has commenced to drill a test well for petroleum about thirty miles northeast of Batoum, and should it prove a successful search this new field would prove a very serious thing for the American trade to compete with, as it would save all the expense of the 530 miles of railway transportation across the Caucasus from Baku on the Caspian to Batoum on the Black sea.

THE FALL OF PETERSBURG.

Twenty-two years ago to-day the army of the Potomac under Grant broke through the lines of Lee before Petersburg and possessed itself so completely of his entrenchments that the great Confederate commander evacuated during the night his works and began that famous retreat which ended at Appomattox. The result was doubtless no surprise to either Grant or Lee. Sherman was at Goldsboro, N. C., with 100,000 veterans facing not more than 35,000 men under Johnston. Grant with 120,000 faced Lee, who had but 70,000 men to defend his entrenchments, thirty miles in length, before Richmond and Petersburg. Lee, as shown by his correspondence published since the war, knew that further fighting was hopeless after Sherman reached Columbia without opposition, and he knew that his men were hopeless of success. The wreck of Hood's army and the advance of Sherman had left the entire Confederacy defenseless, save where Lee, in Virginia, and Johnston, in North Carolina, were still making a heroic stand against superior numbers. February 24 Lee reported to Davis that hundreds of his best North Carolina troops were deserting nightly, and on the 2d of March he wrote Grant proposing to meet him to discuss the closing of the war by a military convention. The 25th of March a formidable sortie was made against Grant's right but was repulsed with severe loss. Sheridan with 10,000 cavalry and 12,000 infantry struck at Lee's right and rear, and on April 1 after two hours hard fighting fairly bit off Lee's right flank at Five Forks under Pickett. As Lee sadly remarked when he got the news, "The lines have been stretched so thin that they have broken at last." The next morning at daylight a general assault was made all along the line, but the Sixth corps, that was only 700 yards distant from the enemy's works, was chiefly relied upon to go through the hostile lines. Gen. Getty, whose division led the column, was the author of the plan of assault, and the corps, 14,000 strong, was formed with Getty's second division in three lines by brigades, each brigade closed in mass by battalion, with the first division on the right and the third division on the left, in right and left rear echelon by brigade. Getty's keen military eye had discovered several days before a small opening in the abatis which had been made by the enemy for their teams to come out and get wood, and at this vulnerable point he launched his men. The hostile pickets were but 300 yards away, and at 2 o'clock in the morning firing broke out between the pickets and the enemy's fire took serious effect on the massed troops lying on the ground or moving into position in the darkness, and threatened for a moment to spoil the plan by precipitating the fighting; but though many casualties took place, the officers held their commands quiet, and the men took their wounds without uttering a word or firing a shot. At 4:30 the signal gun was fired; the great column charged, and in face of a terrible artillery fire along a front of half a mile, rushed through the abatis, dashed through the ditch and poured over the works in a resistless torrent. This success, supported as it was by the 24th corps under Gen. Gibbon, who stormed Fort Gregg in the second line of works, after a fearful fight, decided the fate of the day. Humphreys, with the 2d corps, and Parke with the 9th corps, successfully assaulted on the extreme left and right, and Lee at once informed Davis that he would be obliged to abandon his lines that night. A. P. Hill fell this day under the fire of Getty's skirmishers. The Confederacy fell that day; for the rest of the campaign was a mere hunt of the gallant quarry, that, crippled and bleeding at every pore, gallantly faced its pursuers like a wounded buffalo bravely standing at bay before a circle of hungry wolves. Of the eminent actors in this last great campaign not many are left on either side. Grant, Lee, Meade, Ord, Custer, Warren, Humphreys, Weitzel, Griffin, Pickett and Ewell are all dead. Sheridan, Wright, Gibbon, Crook, Parke, Ayres, Merritt, Miles, Crawford, Longstreet, Gordon, Kershaw and Field survive. The line of battle in this last great assault extended from Fort Sedgwick on the right to Five Forks on the left, a distance of fifteen miles, so that Grant could see only a small portion of his lines,—very different from many of the great battles of Europe where the commanding officer could often sweep the whole field with his glass. This campaign that ended at Appomattox April 9, 1865 really began at the Wilderness May 5, 1864, and cost Grant from first to last over 80,000 men; but it was worth all it cost.

HORACE LYMAN.

On Thursday night, at Forest Grove, passed away one who was truly of the salt of the earth. An earnest, patient and faithful worker through a long life; a devoted minister; a man of scholarly attainments, directed always to the best purposes; an instructor whom all his scholars loved; a man who performed every duty that life laid upon him with a cheerful and ready devotion; one who, as teacher, minister, monitor, father and friend, exerted an influence that blessed all around him—such was Horace Lyman, who now has entered into his rest.

The Lymans of New England were among the earliest settlers in America, and the family tree has spread till its branches are now innumerable. Horace Lyman was born in Massachusetts seventy-two years ago. He graduated at Williams college in that state in the year 1842, was educated for the ministry and came to Oregon in 1849. It was he who founded the First Congregational church of Portland and he was its first regular pastor. A few years later he went to Polk county, where he served as a professor in the La Creole academy, and from there, in the year 1857 he removed to Forest Grove to accept a professorship in Pacific university. He was professor of ancient languages there, then of mathematics and still later of English literature and rhetoric. During all these years of educational work he did also much ministerial labor. Careless of his own comfort, he heard only the voice of duty, travelling in inclement weather on horseback and even on foot to preach in places where, in those days, was no regular pastoral supply. Doing good in a quiet unobtrusive and yet earnest and manly way was with him the luxury of life. He acted always as one might who realized that he was "ever in his great taskmaster's eye." And yet his duties were not tasks to him; they were performed in a spirit that relieved them of that character, and his life was an example of how much force may be combined with gentleness in steady and undeviating purpose. He did nothing for himself; all his work was for others. He was one of those rare spirits who "do good by stealth and blush to find it fame."

The life of such a man is a possession forever. The world's debt to such men is immense. The work done by these men of culture, conscience and duty, who have helped to found new states, and have willingly exchanged the life of ease they might have had elsewhere for the privations, labors and hardships attendant upon the work of laying the foundations and spreading the influences of religion and learning in new places, is beyond all praise and reward. And of all who have devoted themselves to this work there has been no purer, no more earnest spirit than Horace Lyman.

A DEAD JESTER.

John G. Saxe, the poet, whose death was announced yesterday, was twenty-five years ago a man of considerable fame and popularity as a clever writer of light, humorous and satirical verses. He was born in Vermont in 1816; was educated as a lawyer; but soon left his profession for journalism, and edited a democratic weekly paper for several years. Then he became a regular contributor to the *Knickerbocker* magazine; wrote for the Boston *Post* and the New York *Ledger*, and achieved great pecuniary success in the lecture field. Nearly twenty years ago Mr. Saxe received severe injuries in a railroad accident from which he never recovered, and he has since lived in retirement, seeing nobody but his family. His talent for humorous verse making was neither wide nor deep; it was a taste rather than a talent. Any bright, witty man, who had diligently studied the humorous poetry of Hood, Barham, Byron and Praed ought to easily do what Saxe did, viz: Produce clever imitations of the voices of these great masters of the art of making jests, merry or bitter, in rhyme. Saxe had a gift of rhyming; the kind of quick knowledge and apprehension of the affinities of words that is necessary to a professional punster, but of poetic imagination he had nothing, and his best things are but an echo of the light work of men who were poets by divine right, not professional jesters by choice.

Hood, who was a man of genius even when he jested, was poor all his days and died of overwork at 46. Saxe fed on Hood, absorbed a good deal and appropriated outright when he could not absorb and assimilate, and he got rich from the rapid sales of his "wooden nutmeg" imitations of Hood's work. Nature had given Saxe no sentiment, such as we find blended with the fine humor and wit of Holmes and Lowell, and he knew it and was wise enough not to fly high. He knew that he could not make people cry and he was content to make them laugh, and for twenty-five years he did it successfully. He was a popular poet at college commencements; he was a popular lecturer in those communities where a man who can make a cheap pun is greater than he that taketh a city. There is no stronger proof that life is a hard grind for most of us than the readiness with which persons of respectable intelligence will laugh over the horse play of a minstrel show and the dreary, limping wit of the professional "funny" man in the press or the lecture field. Saxe marketed his stolen or absorbed wit and humor, his threadbare "original" quips and puns, and must have received a large sum, for he was able to live comfortably for a number of years in Brooklyn and Albany after he had become, through partial paralysis, unable to use his pen. A professional "funny man," he was subject all his life to fits of hypochondria, and for many years his gloom and suffering have been such that those who remember him in his prime, when his "flashes of merriment were wont to set the table in a roar" will be glad to think that poor Yorick is at last out of pain.

It is one of the strange contradictions of life that those who have made it their peculiar business to make the world laugh before the footlights do more crying than laughing behind the scenes. Cervantes, Moliere, Butler, Pope, Goldsmith, Fielding, Byron, Lamb, Scott, Hood, Heine, George Eliot and Thackeray, who have all strongly moved the world to laughter, all drank deeply of trouble and of tears before they tasted of death, and Saxe, the pioneer of our professional "funny men" in literature and the lecture field, did not lead a merry life. In his best days he was a hypochondriac, and after accident had deprived him of his mental working power his life was a burden to him for many years. The "funny men" of the stage are seldom blithe and happy fellows in private life. The fellow who has the happiest and most contented life is seldom one whose chief public fame is that of a man who has made the world laugh; the man who makes the world laugh longest and loudest is not generally the man who laughs. In the cell of his private life not seldom the comedian is the man of many sorrows, who worships at the shrine of what De Quincey called "Our Lady of Pain." It is a fact worth recalling that among the few poems that Saxe ever wrote that showed any capacity higher than that of light fun and satire was one entitled "I'm Growing Old," whose closing lines refer to death as an hour when

> Those heavenly mansions do unfold,
> Where all are glad and none may sigh,
> I'm growing old.

IOWA'S "TEMPERANCE MARTYR."

There is great commotion in Iowa over the trial of the alleged murderers of Rev. George C. Haddock. Indeed it may be said, almost without exaggeration, that the state is on fire. Mr. Haddock was an earnest and aggressive prohibitionist at Sioux City. He had given up his pulpit and was acting as agent of the prohibitory league in collecting evidence against liquor sellers who were defying the law. By the liquor league he was denounced as a spy and informer, and some of the men whom he had been instrumental in prosecuting formed a conspiracy to kill him. Finally the threat was executed. He was shot down on the street, it was asserted and believed, by a hired murderer. At first no certain clue could be had, but at length some of the parties began to talk. The investigations went on, till those who were pressed by growing danger accused others as principals in the crime—that is, with having incited it. The case is now on trial at Sioux City, and it creates an excitement never before equaled in Iowa.

It was a most heinous murder. Throughout the state it intensified the prohibition feeling to a degree unexampled. In Sioux City, in particular, it created a storm of indignation against the liquor business which has done more to put it down than the prohibitionists had, this crime not been committed, would ever have been able to accomplish. The murder of Haddock has done more to push on the cause for which he stands as a martyr than a thousand living Haddocks could have done in the course of their natural lives. If the testimony of the accomplices and instruments of the murder shall prove to accord with the confessions which some of them are said to have made, convictions will certainly be secured, and this hideous murder will be punished as it deserves.

As soon as the Tennessee legislature heard that Gov. Taylor had been burned in effigy for favoring federal aid to popular education it passed a bill increasing the school fund of the state from $2,000,000 to $5,000,000. The legislature did well. No more vicious bill was ever pressed upon congress than the so-called educational bill, championed by that arrant demagogue, Senator Blair, of New Hampshire. The "free lunch" philosophy of this bill is fairly described by the St. Paul *Pioneer-Press* when it says: "The champions of that measure are Senator Blair, a group of school teachers, and some Southern communities who are wealthy and fully able to educate all their children of school age, but who are not willing to put their hands in their pockets and foot the bills. They want the government to do that."

Canada, with a population of about five millions, has a debt of $230,000,000, with assets claimed to amount to $120,000,000, but returning no interest. With twelve times the population of Canada the United States carries not much more than six times its debt. The average rate of interest on the Canadian debt is 5¼ per cent. on bonds that were disposed of at a discount of 5 per cent, to 12 per cent. This makes the interest burden equivalent to about 5¾ per cent., or nearly double that now paid by the United States. The finance minister will propose to parliament a new loan of $50,000,000, of which $30,000,000 will be devoted to paying off a portion of the present debt. Though it is hoped to dispose of this loan at par at a rate of 4 per cent, the increase of the interest burden would still be about $1,500,000.

The new Transcaspian railway, which is to be extended through Bokhara to Tashkend, will open a large cotton producing district to the commerce of the world. In Bokhara there are 86,000,000 pounds of cotton waiting to be carried to Russia by this new railway. The cotton growing district on the river Murghab, controlled by Moscow capital, is estimated at 1,000,000 acres, and a Russian company has taken a large tract of land on the Amu Daria for cotton culture. Steam cotton presses are to be erected at several points along the line of this new railway.

The New York *Star* thus defines the position of the democratic party of its state on the high license bill:

> The *Sun*, the *Herald* and the *World* set out to win democratic votes for the high license bill. They argued, they threatened, they entreated. The town was full of their eloquence. And they won a famous victory. They got just one democratic vote, and that one was from Schoharie. Not a democratic vote from New York or Brooklyn or Buffalo. Just one wee little bit of a vote from Schoharie. And now, good neighbors of the *Sun* and the *Herald*, you may as well understand the situation. The democrats of the state will not have this law.

In old times the great drawback to the progress of Oregon was the notion entertained by nearly all persons that they would make as much money as they could and go elsewhere to enjoy it. This notion has now measurably disappeared, and in its stead has come the notion that we must wait for all progress in industry and business till people come from the East to make investments and boom things. Instead of depending on ourselves we depend on others, and it is bad business. Even the gods may get tired of helping those who don't help themselves.

Gov. Hill of New York, it is predicted, will veto the high license bill. The *World* says "it is apparent that all the saloon keepers expect him to veto it." This the *World* deprecates. The *Evening Post* (mugwump) says "it will require but little investigation for the governor to discover that outside the liquor dealers and their representatives in politics there is nobody else who will ask him to veto the bill or who will sustain him in such a veto."

A report from Sitka states that McCafferty, the superseded collector of customs, is expecting his successor. It may be well to remark just here that McCafferty owes his supersedure to his approval of the brutal outrage upon the Chinese in Alaska last year, which was witnessed by Chief Justice Waite of the United States supreme court and Gov. Hoadly of Ohio.

Ex-Senator Slater, of Union county, and Hon. George A. Waggoner, of Benton, who have been appointed railroad commissioners, are very good men for the work. The former represents Eastern Oregon and the latter the Willamette valley, and both are honest and intelligent. It is understood that the clerk will come from Southern Oregon.

Pennsylvania's new law to tax the sale of liquors fixes the tax in cities having over 20,000 population at $500; in other cities at $300, and in burrough towns at $150. These rates are not very high, but they are higher than any ever before in operation in that state.

It is really a thing to be glad about that the man who shot at the editor of the Tacoma *News* used a bean shooter instead of a pistol. Perhaps he thought a bean shooter was a sufficient weapon with which to kill the editor of that insignificant paper.

All interior points now get as cheap a rate on wool as Portland does, but the rate for all is a great deal higher than it was before the interstate commerce law came along to introduce reform and grant relief to the country.

Gen. Jasper Johnson is said to be wandering about through the wilds of Alaska, unable to find anybody disposed to recognize him as deputy collector of customs.

"THE DEPARTMENT OF INJUSTICE."

Under this heading the New York *Herald* contributes the following to the discussion of the recent decision of the attorney-general of the United States, by which Guilford Miller has been evicted from lands claimed by the Northern Pacific railroad. There has been much discussion of the case through our columns by Mr. Paul Schulze and others, and this article from the *Herald*, which was the leading editorial in the issue of that paper on the 25th of March, will be read with interest:

> We beg the president, while he is considering the Garland-Jenks opinion turning poor Guilford Miller off his farm to give it to the Northern Pacific railroad, to take a good look at the man who by the use of the meanest machine methods deceived Mr. Cleveland into making him attorney-general.
>
> If he will do this he will see clearly that this Mr. Garland is the mere tool and servant of corporations, and that he is a man unfit to be a part of a reform president's cabinet. To help the president to a just conclusion we will give him to-day a single instance of Mr. Garland's readiness to serve corporations.
>
> Mr. Cleveland and everybody else remembers the scandal about the so-called "Hoar Pacific railroad funding bill." This bill was prepared in the senate judiciary committee, and was reported to the senate from that august committee, with its guarantee that it was all right, honest and fair to the people. When it was, at the desire of an inquisitive senator, referred to the secretary of the treasury, it was discovered that one of its sections permitted the Pacific railroads to pay the government many millions less than they justly owed, while another section allowed them to so manipulate their debt as to enable them actually to bring the government in debt to them. Of course, when this accidental discovery was made at the treasury department, the bill was heard of no more.
>
> Now, then, if the president will make the necessary inquiry he will discover that his present attorney general, Garland, was the responsible factor of this swindling bill in the interest of the land grant railroads and against the interests and rights of the people and the treasury. Mr. Cleveland will find that Garland, then a senator and member of the judiciary committee, was of the sub-committee which palmed this bill off on the committee and on the senate, and we are assured that Garland wrote the report recommending it.
>
> True to his connections, this same Garland now gives it as his opinion that a farmer settling on public land fifty miles from the Northern Pacific railroad, and making his home there since 1884, shall be driven off and his farm given to the corporation.
>
> While Mr. Cleveland is making the inquiry we suggest to him that we hope he will ask also how it is that when the law officer of the land office gave an opinion in favor of Guilford Miller, and when the law officer of the interior department gave a similar opinion, this case, vital to several thousand settlers, should not have rested there; why, with curious persistence, it was still further referred to the department of injustice, where two men, Garland, known to favor corporations, and Jenks, notorious through his own repeated declarations that the public domain ought to be got rid of as quickly as possible, were asked to sit in final judgment upon the poor settlers whose rights had been declared good by the concurrent judgments of both the law officers of the interior department?
>
> This Guilford Miller case affects several thousand families. It is not going to rest with the Garland-Jenks opinion. Our Washington correspondent sends us elsewhere another instance of the greed and bad faith of the corporation to which Garland and Jenks, contrary to the opinion of the two experienced law officers of the interior department, now insist on giving Guilford Miller's farm. Our correspondent sends us also an interview with Judge L. E. Payson, member of congress from Illinois, whose mastery of the public land questions is known and acknowledged. Judge Payson declares that the reservation of indemnity land is without authority of law, and adds that Secretary Teller acknowledged this to him.
>
> We recommend the Knights of Labor and all organizations of farmers and workingmen all over the country to pay attention to this matter, and to unite in a peremptory demand for justice. It may be that a small farmer cannot stand up against two hundred millions of corporate capital, but at any rate it is worth while for the people of this country to make an effort, and see whether the Garland-Jenks combine is too strong for them.

NOTES AND COMMENT.

Allen Thorndike Rice, of the *North American Review*, has become the owner of the silk coat, waistcoat and trousers and the gold knee and shoe buckles which George Washington wore when he took the inaugural oath of first president of the United States.

John A. Roche, the republican nominee for mayor of Chicago, was born in Utica, N. Y., in August 1844. At the age of 16 he came to New York and was apprenticed to a pattern maker. He went to Chicago in 1867, where he has set a very good pattern of industry and sobriety.

George C. Gorham, formerly secretary of the senate has been engaged to write a biography of the great war secretary, Edwin M. Stanton. Mr. Stanton left a great deal of unpublished history of interest and importance, which will be given the world in this biography. Mr. Gorham hopes to complete the work in two years.

Harriet Beecher Stowe has two daughters, by no means youthful, who have never married. They are both exceedingly retiring in manner and are seldom met in society. They are sometimes seen on the streets of Hartford, each leading a pet dog. Though scholarly and well read, they have produced nothing in literature which has attracted attention.

Mrs. Logan was requested to send the bureau of engraving and printing a photograph of the late senator, to be used in the book of eulogies delivered in congress after the death of her husband, and furnished one that represented him as he appeared twenty years ago. This is not satisfactory to the officials, and the publication of the book is delayed.

Against Speaker Carlisle's recent utterance that "centralization means inevitable dissolution," we may place the enactment by a democratic congress and the approval by a democratic president of a measure, in the interstate commerce bill, which takes a longer stride toward centralization than any other act of federal legislation ever attempted.

Of the amount of silver in existence $4,000,000,000 is estimated to be in coin and bullion, $1,100,000,000 in watches and the remainder in plate, jewelry and ornaments. Of the amount in existence $4,745,000,000 is estimated to have been obtained from North America, $798,000,000 from South America, $63,000,000 from Europe, $47,000,000 from Africa and $31,000,000 from Asia, including Australia, New Zealand and Oceanica. The amount of the precious metals in existence is estimated to be $13,974,000,000.

James H. Marr, chief clerk in the first assistant postmaster-general's office, and Judge James Lawrenson, have been continuously in the service of the postoffice department for more than fifty-seven years. The phenomenal length of service of these two men has been for years appropriately recognized. In Mr. Marr's case the salary has been fixed by special act of congress at $500 per year more than any other man would get in the same position, his name being every year specifically mentioned in the appropriation.

Item for Gentlemen Only.

A trim and handsome foot is what every woman yearns for, and gentlemen who want to please their wives or sweethearts should profit by this knowledge, and make their feet shapely and pleasing by wearing the celebrated "Hanan's" shoes which are the acme of shoemaking skill. Eggert, Young & Co., special agents for Portland.

MEETING NOTICES.

Plymouth Congregational Church.—Corner of Fourteenth and B streets—The new pastor, Rev. John M. Parment, will conduct the services in this church to-morrow (Sunday, April 3), both morning and evening. Friends invited.

Plasterers' Union, Willamette Lodge No. 1.—A special meeting is called to meet Saturday evening, April 2, at 8 o'clock, at Knights of Sarsfield hall. All members are requested to be present, as business of importance is on hand. By order M. J. KELLEY, President.

Laborers' Protective Union.—The members of the above union are requested to attend a meeting at their hall on Sunday, at 9 A. M. Full attendance desired. By order OWEN CARRAHER, President.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

The funeral of the late John Cahill will take place Sunday at 2 o'clock from A. P. DeLin's undertaking rooms, Second and Morrison streets. The plasterers' and bricklayers' societies are requested to attend.

OWEN CARRAHER,
President Laborers' Protective Union.

M. BENO & CO., Grocers.
Removed to Second and Salmon Streets.

S. M. SCHWAB & BRO., Leading Printers,
LOWEST PRICES. 5 WASHINGTON St.

NEW TO-DAY.

A Short Story.

A New York importer wished to close a stock of Ladies' Silk Hosiery. It consisted of Thread Silk, Spun Silk and Silk Pleated Goods. All solid colors, light, medium, dark and black. Our offer for the lot was accepted. They are here. The price paid is but a fraction of their value. Our customers will get the benefit of the bargain. We offer them all round at $1 per pair—usual prices $1.50 to $3 per pair. Call and inspect them. Come early.

OLDS & KING,
180 First St.

THIS IS SATURDAY,
You know, and your larder needs replenishing. I have in goodly quantity TROUT, SMELT, OYSTERS, and all the other luxuries found at my corner.
JENNINGS, Fifth and Washington.

THE KEY OF LIFE.
A FREE LECTURE AND ENTERTAINMENT will be given at Mechanics' Hall Saturday, April 2. Lecture by J. L. BERRY, M. D., formerly of Bellevue Hospital, New York. Entertainment conducted by W. H. TRUE, of New York. Reserved seats 25 cents.

NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE CO.
46 Morrison.

SPRING MEDICINE. ORIGIN BLOOD PURIFIER.

REPAIRED. [illegible] 41 First st.

SCHOOL CLERK.
THE OFFICE OF SCHOOL CLERK HAS BEEN moved to 15 Stark street.
F. A. DALY, School Clerk.

G. P. MINING STOCKS & CHICAGO WHEAT Bought and Sold on Margins.
WM. J. LEAHY,
Office, Merchants' Exchange Rooms, Portland.
Correspondents: Zadig, Wolberg & Co., San Francisco; Geo. C. Walker & Co., Chicago.

BICYCLES.
COME TO PORTLAND AND PICK OUT YOUR Bicycle and learn to ride free of charge. 15 "Victors," 10 "American" arrived. Columbias in a few days. Send 5c in stamps for a copy of the 16-page paper, "The Oregon Cyclist," and full illustrated catalogue of leading Bicycles.
F. T. MERRILL, 145 Fifth st.

WM. A. DALY & SON,
Brokers & Dealers in Real Estate
HAVE REMOVED
To No. 15 Stark st., two doors east of First

NEW MARKET THEATER
Two Nights, commencing FRIDAY, April 1st, and SATURDAY MATINEE.
THE GREAT—THE GENUINE—THE ONLY
Prof. J. M. MACALLISTER
—THE—
The Great Wizard of the World and the Wonder of All Nations!
In his mind-bewildering maze of marvelous mystery and joyous mirth. The world is flying to his support over all the so called masters of the magic art. The everywhere recognized Emperor of Wizards! Change of programme each performance.
Seats on sale at Prentice's.

New Market Theater
Monday and Tuesday Evenings, April 4th and 5th
OPERA CONCERT
UNPARALLELED SUCCESS!
TREBELLI and [illegible]
PAUL STEINDORFF :::: LUZENSI
I PART—Grand State Concert.
II PART—Scenes in full costume, etc., from Grand Opera.
MONDAY—IL TROVATORE ....TUESDAY—CARMEN
PRICES—$1 50, $1 00 and 50c. Seats now on sale.

NEW TO-DAY.

WANTED—FEW EXPERT CLOAK HANDS TO make up for stock; also few A1 skirt makers. H. B. LITT.

BARBER WANTED AT C. C. MARTON'S, Fifth and D sts.

WANTED—A BARBER FOR SATURDAY AND Sunday at 6½ Washington st.

BOY WANTED AT L. G. PFUNDER'S FLORAL garden, 327 Washington st.

NEW PIANOS FOR RENT AT KOHLER & CHASE'S, 71 Morrison st.

WANTED—A YOUTH THAT WRITES A GOOD hand. NICOLL the Tailor, 126 First st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. Inquire at 135 North Twelfth st., cor. H.

NERVOUS DISEASES A SPECIALTY. DR. FORDEN, Room 9, 1st National Bank.

FOR CANDIES FINE, TO STONE'S YOU GO.

BERGER & BOCK, HOUSE PAINTERS AND kalsominers, dealers in mixed paints and wall paper, 49 Ash st.

A ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER WANTED—BEST of references required. Address Bookkeeper, care Oregonian.

WANTED—A GIRL TO ASSIST IN GENERAL housework in small family. Apply at 81 South Sixth st., cor. Sheridan.

CONSULTATION FREE — DOCTOR FORDEN treats all chronic diseases, rooms 8 and 9, First National Bank, Portland.

WANTED—A POSITION TO DO UP-STAIRS work; can do sewing, if necessary. Address F. M., care Oregonian.

THERE IS NO DENYING THE FACT THAT there are poor restaurants, but of the New York this has never been said.

FOR SALE—SOME CHOICE LOTS IN ALBINA, at a bargain. PARRISH, WATKINS & CORNELL, 42 Washington st.

WANTED—COMPETENT GIRL TO DO COOKing and general housework in a small family. Call at 87 North Fifteenth st.

H. B. LITT, MANUFACTURER OF FINE LAdies' Dresses and Wraps only, cor. 3d and Alder sts. Send for rules and samples.

FOR DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND bladder, consult Dr. FORDEN, Rooms 8 and 9, First National Bank. Analysis of urine.

F. W. BALTES & CO., 28 OAK. PRINTERS AND BINDERS.

TWO YOUNG MEN WOULD LIKE WORK ON farm; are used to handling horses. Address CHRISTIAN RAKSON, Quimby Hotel.

FOR SALE—A SMALL DAIRY AND ALL APpliances, having a good route and paying well. For particulars, address or call at 161 Fourth st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A NELSON ROAD-CART; C spring; nearly new; can be seen on wharf foot of Morrison st. Z. T. WRIGHT.

SHEET MUSIC 10 CENTS PER copy; send for catalogue. B. F. ROBBINS, Music Dealer, Portland.

WANTED — A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN AS nurse. Inquire after 1 o'clock P.M. Mrs. C. E. S. Woods, end of King st. Take Washington-street cars.

WALLPAPER NEW DESIGNS direct from Eastern factory. Schofield & Morgan, 87 Washington st.

BUCODA COAL $5 PER TON; DELIVered to any part of the city. UNION FUEL CO., 38 Ash st., Sole Agents.

$550—CHOICE LOTS IN ELIZABETH IRVing's Addition, near the river. H. D. McGUIRE, Agent (over bank), East Portland.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, Pianos and other goods. Advances made. UNION TRANSFER & S. CO., 30 Ash st.

$850 WILL BUY A LOT WITH ONE AND one-half story dwelling, McMillen's Addition. See H. D. McGUIRE, over bank East Portland.

SAFES all kinds new and second-handed. W. B. WILSHIRE & CO., 149 Front st., opposite Esmond Hotel. A. T. WEBB, Agent.

$1250—EASY PAYMENTS—WILL BUY A cottage of five rooms, with over one-half lot; a neat little home. J. V. ALLEN, 9 Washington st.

A RARE BARGAIN—$2300; EIGHT LOTS WITH running water and two buildings; twenty-one blocks south of Jefferson-street ferry. J. V. ALLEN, 9 Washington st.

FOR RENT—FIRST FLOOR AND BASEMENT, comprising five rooms, with conveniences, in a good locality, to parties without children; references. Apply at 403 Fourth st.

STORE FIXTURES AT a big sacrifice, of LEWIS' SHOE ESTABLISHMENT 249 First st. Store to let.

WANTED—PARTNER IN A GOOD PAYING business; must be of good address and willing to travel; very little capital required. Address Partner, Lock Box 675, Portland, Oregon.

FARMS FOR SALE—SOME GOOD FARMS IN the Willamette Valley for sale at reasonable prices and on easy terms. Apply to HUGH ROGER, 40 Second street, Portland, Oregon.

WANTED TO RENT—ON OR ABOUT APRIL 15, a small well-furnished cottage; rent must be low; East Portland preferred; family of three; no children; best of references. Address Renter, Lock Box 675, Portland, Or.

VOICE CULTURE AND ELOCUTION—MRS. Florence Deady will receive pupils in voice culture and elocution. Lessons given at pupil's residence. Applications made at McKercher & Thompson's, will receive prompt attention.

$20 REWARD—STRAYED OR STOLEN—A Llewellin setter dog; marked black and blue; tan colored on front legs; tan spots over eyes and about mouth; nickel-plated collar with license. Return to 87 West Park st. or 1½ First. J. MALLIS.

IMPORTED SWISS CHEESE, CREAM, LIMBURger and Roquefort Cheese, Sauer Kraut, German Pickles, Hamburger Herrings, Kosher Smoked Meat, Tongues, Sausages, Fancy Delicacies and Groceries. MRS. M. BAUM, 86 Morrison st.

$25 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR INformation leading to the arrest and conviction of the person or persons who tore down the fence around the block owned by me on the west side of Park street, bet. Caruthers and Sheridan. MRS. MARY A. ROHR.

TAX ROLL FOR SALE CHEAP. Gives name, postoffice address, description and net assessment of every taxpayer in Oregon. Accuracy certified to by all the County Clerks. Answer Tax Roll, care Oregonian.

FOR SALE—THE FINE YOUNG HOLSTEIN bull, "Pieuster, 5," No. 265, in the American Holstein Registry, calved December 26, 1885; a fine large thoroughbred animal and as pretty as a picture. Also one full-blood Holstein cow "Kathleen." Also two full-blood Jersey cows. Will exchange and sell on reasonable terms. Address P. O. Box 85, Portland, Oregon.

PROPOSALS FOR WOOD—THE STARK-STREET Ferry Co. will receive bids for supplying the Stark street ferry boat with good merchant wood well seasoned, for the period of one year, commencing May 1, 1887. Bids must state the price per cord. All bids will be opened on April 15, 1887.
STARK-STREET FERRY CO.
A. J. [illegible], Secretary.

FOR SALE—WELL ESTABLISHED AND PAYing cash trade, good town in Eastern Oregon, consisting of general stock with two buildings, one store and one a hotel; other buildings, about $1650, with an entire property; hotel for store, bar and fixtures, together with stock of notions now in store, etc. Half cash; balance in secured payments. This is a good chance for some one seeking an established business. J. E. CURRY, Broker, 102½ First st. Portland.

MIKADO MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING PARLORS.
MRS. SWIFT, 102½ MORRISON ST., HAS SEcured the services of Mrs. Merrill, late of Accident, and is now fully prepared to take orders in both branches of her business. First-class helpers in both departments and cheap rents will enable her to turn out first-class work at lowest cash prices. Call and see and tell your friends.

New Japanese Goods.
Just received, a large assortment of the
Latest Curiosities, Novelties and Fine China, Cloissonie Bronze, Satsuma Ware, etc.
Remember, we will offer all goods to our customers
AT REMARKABLY LOW PRICES.
Tourists and Strangers generally invited.
ANDREW KAN,
JAPANESE BAZAR,
66 Washington st., south of and opposite Presbyterian Church.

AUCTION AND COMMISSION.
S. L. N. GILMAN. G. M. STEVENS.
GILMAN & CO.,
Auctioneers and Commission Merchants
No. 13 FIRST ST., BET. PINE AND ASH.
AUCTION SALES of Real Estate, Furniture, General Merchandise, Horses, Cattle, Buggies, etc. Regular sale days—Tuesday & Fridays at 10 o'clock A. M.

A. B. RICHARDSON,
AUCTIONEER—Office No. 13 Washington St.

DR. A. J. NICKLIN,
145 Washington st. Telephone 73.

—FOR—
Fine Millinery
—ATTEND—
Ackerman's
Spring Opening
THURSDAY,
March 31st.
A full line of the Latest Patterns and Decorations at half the regular prices charged elsewhere.
A Rare Assortment
—OF—
Spring Goods
Has been received, and it will be in pocket to inspect this stock before making purchases.

NEW ATTRACTIONS
JUST OPENED AT THE
Nine Cent Store
THIS WEEK.
JUST LOOK AT THE SPECIALTIES
Satin and Gros-Grain Ribbons from No. 5 to No. 12
Sateen Parasols (regular sizes)
Fringed Parasols (regular sizes)
Surah Silk Parasols (regular sizes)
Pongee Silk Parasols (regular sizes)
Lace Curtain Net
Ladies' Linen Collars
Ladies' Knit Undervest
Ladies' All-Linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs
Linen Laces and Embroideries
The cheapest place in town for Men's Furnishing, a large lot to select from. Our laundered shirts is claimed by everybody to be the best bargains ever given in Portland.
An endless variety of Ladies' Hose, Shirts and Hats which we are selling rapidly at very low prices.
A full line of Gents' and Ladies' Furnishing Goods, everything new.
Sheetings, Muslins, Prints, Table Linen, Towels, Napkins in full variety and qualities at lowest living prices. Just received the latest styles in Ruching.
The Nine Cent Store,
MASONIC BUILDING,
SHANAHAN & PEARL,
133 Third Street, Near Alder,
PORTLAND, OREGON.

Spring Millinery,
ALL THE
NEWEST PATTERNS,
Ackerman's
No. 748 Market Street, San Francisco, Cal.
No. 16 Kearney street, San Francisco, Cal.
No. 171 First Street, Portland, Oregon.

Brownsville Woolen Mills
Are now receiving daily from the mills at their stores, 187 Front and 188 First st., New Style of Spring and Summer Goods consisting in part of Scotch Tweeds and Medium Weight Cassimeres, which we have made up into Men's Youths' and Boys' Clothing.
Mr. Gaudon, our Cutter, is ready to take measures and guarantee a fit. He has been engaged in Portland for the past fifteen years, and is too well known as a first-class Cutter to need any allusion as to his qualification. All of our goods are manufactured at our own mills. We claim they are equal to any imported, and much cheaper. Give Oregon Goods the preference, and thus forward the interest of the Northwest. Mills at Brownsville.
Fine White Blankets our own make constantly in stock.
STORES—187 Front and 188 First St., bet. Yamhill and Taylor, Portland, Oregon.

PACIFIC BICYCLE [illegible]

REWARD.
[illegible]

DAIRYMEN ATTENTION!
SITUATION WANTED—BY A [illegible] (Dane), as butter and cheese maker, thoroughly the management of [illegible] Danish-Weston, cream [illegible], improved dairy implements. Address [illegible], care Oregonian.

Thursday, March 31st.

Fine Millinery

Ackerman's Spring Opening

The Nine Cent Store, MASONIC BUILDING, SHANAHAN & PEARL, 83 Third Street, Near Alder, PORTLAND, OREGON.

Spring Millinery! ALL THE NEWEST PATTERNS

The Oregonian.
PORTLAND, SATURDAY, APRIL 2, 1887.

SIGNAL SERVICE WEATHER REPORT.

Local Report.

PORTLAND, April 1, 3:10 P. M.

Bar.	Ther.	Dew point	Wind dir.	Vel.	Rain.	Wthr.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	S	21	.12	Lt rn
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	W	19	.12	Lt rn
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	SW	10	.55	Clear

Maximum thermometer, [illegible]; minimum, 45.0.

Bar.	Ther.	Wind direction	Rain-fall	State of Wthr
30.15	51	SW	.05	Clear
30.25	75	W	.00	Fair
[illegible]	[illegible]	NW	.00	Cldy
[illegible]	[illegible]	SW	.00	Cldy

MONTHLY METEOROLOGICAL SUMMARY.

Office of the Chief Signal Officer, [illegible] Telegrams and Reports for the benefit of Commerce and Agriculture.—Meteorological Record for the month of March, 1887.—Station, Portland, Oregon.

DATE.	Daily Mean Barom.	Daily Mean Temp.	Daily Max. Temp.	Daily Min. Temp.	Daily Rainfall.
	30.219	38.4	55.3	33.2	.59
	30.201	40.1	49.0	31.2	.00
	30.196	41.6	47.0	33.2	.00
	30.033	44.0	50.0	41.0	1.33
	29.999	48.4	52.0	41.6	.03
	29.960	43.4	53.5	43.5	.02
	30.007	44.1	47.8	42.0	.27
	30.224	50.1	59.0	45.2	.01
	30.159	55.5	60.8	47.0	.01
	30.067	51.0	64.8	47.5	.35
	29.979	47.6	59.0	40.0	.00
	30.006	46.0	56.7	38.2	.31
	29.931	49.0	55.0	40.0	.04
	30.176	50.5	51.0	40.0	.37
	30.125	51.6	55.6	45.5	.01
	29.985	55.5	60.0	46.7	.38
	29.876	40.2	50.0	40.6	.01
	29.993	43.2	51.3	37.3	.01
	30.076	48.3	59.0	36.4	.11
	30.283	48.5	67.0	33.6	.00
	30.370	50.2	73.2	43.0	.00
	30.318	48.5	62.0	40.0	.04
	30.192	42.4	57.8	46.8	.11
	30.049	40.9	55.8	45.2	.04
	30.187	49.1	59.0	41.0	.00
	30.266	48.7	62.0	34.9	.00
	30.293	52.9	63.2	36.6	.71
	30.163	50.6	50.4	47.3	.00
	30.274	46.9	54.0	36.3	.30
	30.263	52.1	58.2	[illegible]	.30
	29.910	64.3	61.7	46.3	.37

SUMMARY.

Mean barometer, 30.131; highest barometer, [illegible], 11th; lowest barometer, 29.729 on 11th; monthly range of barometer, 0.832.

Mean temperature, 49.4; highest temperature, [illegible]; lowest temperature, 31.2 on 2d; [illegible] range of temperature, 41.0.

Greatest daily range of temperature, 22.2 on 2[illegible]; least daily range of temperature, 7.2 on 6th.

Mean daily dew point, 41.3.

Mean daily relative humidity, 73.7.

Prevailing direction of wind, (7 A. M., 3 and 11 P. M.), S.

Total movement of wind, 5136 miles.

Highest velocity of wind, direction and date, 27 miles, [illegible], 27th.

Total precipitation, 8.00 inches.

Number of days on which .01 inch or more of rain fell, 19.

Number of clear days, 6; fair, 11; cloudy, 14.

Highest water in river, 18.1 feet, 10th; lowest, [illegible].

COMPARATIVE MEAN TEMPERATURE.

1880	41.3
1881	44.1
1882	43.6
1883	50.4
1884	45.4
1885	52.0
1886	41.8
1887	49.4

COMPARATIVE PRECIPITATIONS.

	Inches.
1880	4.48
1881	2.83
1882	2.53
1883	6.40
1884	2.25
1885	0.63
1886	5.39
1887	8.00

E. J. GLASS.
Private, Signal Corps, U. S. A.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

[illegible] Emmington to arrive over the Short Line: [illegible] Hall, Mark Wilzinski, S. B. Sllor and wife, W. S. Sterling and wife, W. S. Mar[illegible], F. W. Fox, Mark Kurtlle, Miss [illegible], L. L. Williams and wife, G. N. [illegible], W. S. Case, Miss Arton, J. R. Mc[illegible], B. W. Daley, J. Dugan and seventy-[illegible].

[illegible] Medford to arrive over the O. & C.: J. [illegible], S. P. Ives, D. Ryan.

PASSENGERS FOR THE NORTH.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 1.—The steamer Geo. [illegible] for Victoria and Puget sound [illegible] with the following list of passengers:

[illegible]—Thomas Burgess, John Caino and [illegible] and wife, Mark Yung, D. [illegible], Quire, Mrs. Whitlaw, W. Da[illegible], L. Dall, Mrs. S. M. John[illegible], A. L. Stone, Sidney Voo[illegible], Francis Belnou, J. G. [illegible] Templeton, C. J. Moore, W. A. Dow[illegible], Charles E. Stephenson, Miss L. [illegible], W. F. Wengerson, T. J. [illegible].

[illegible]—Percy P. Moore, J. B. Ham[illegible], W. A. Sanders, M. Wolfe, [illegible] Lenham, W. S. Corbett, P. [illegible], S. Smith, T. Jackman, [illegible] D. Martin, J. Simon, P. Fred[illegible] and wife, J. H. Gleman, Mrs. [illegible], W. W. Smith and wife, C. Dris[illegible], J. H. Hosey, Mrs. Rech[illegible].

[illegible]—George W. Jerrel and wife, S. Mey[illegible], J. H. McGiffert, D. L. Mech[illegible].

ENORMOUS.

Freiman's Breakfast Bill of Fare. [illegible] Oak street.

[illegible] boots and shoes [illegible] Portland Boot and Shoe store, [illegible].

Hay Fever and Catarrhal Deafness. [illegible]

Dyspepsia Permanently Cured. [illegible] First National Bank, Portland.

For Coughs and Colds [illegible] prepared by S. G. [illegible] First street.

WHY SMOKE CABBAGE LEAVES? [illegible]

SUMMER ITEMS. [illegible] George M. Parker, 121 [illegible] Dr. Isaac Thompson [illegible]

THE VIENNA. [illegible] Lunches and Oysters.

[illegible] Jorgensen, [illegible] Jos. Schlitz [illegible]

TO MOTHERS. [illegible]

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

ANOTHER FAST LINER IN PORT.—The British ship Cockermouth, consigned to Messrs. Corbitt & Macleay, arrived here yesterday, and is now ready to discharge her cargo of 2000 tons of general merchandise. The great clipper has had a fine passage, having left Liverpool about the middle of November. The Dundee clipper Glenfarg, consigned to Messrs. George Pope & Co., left London about a week after the Cockermouth sailed, but owing to an accident was detained some ten days for repairs. Both vessels made a splendid run to the equator in the Atlantic, and from there the passage proved fine. In the Pacific, however, the Cockermouth must have met with less favorable winds, for the Glenfarg has been in port for two weeks, having made the run from London to the Columbia river in 108 days, a passage which has rarely been equaled. Both vessels have made splendid trips. The Glenfarg's cargo has been landed in fine condition, and the other is expected to turn hers out in the same condition.

WAPATO SEEDS WANTED.—Mr. R. A. Whitaker, of New Bridge, Union county, writes to THE OREGONIAN to ask where he can procure seeds of the wapato. Will some sportsman or some resident of Wapato island as Sauvies island was originally called, please furnish THE OREGONIAN with the desired information, as no one connected with this paper knows whether this is the proper season of the year to obtain these seeds, or whether they must be secured in the fall. There are plenty of wapatoes, as the bulbous roots of the plant are called, now on sale in the Chinese quarter here. The wapato is greatly liked by the Chinese, and on the sloughs along the Sacramento river great quantities are raised for the San Francisco market. It is not known how they are raised, but probably from the seed. If the seed cannot be procured at this season Mr. Whitaker can get all the bulbs he wants here.

PRACTICAL TALK.—A large audience of young men completely filling the chapel of the Young Men's Christian Association gathered last evening to the second of the series of practical talks. Mr. D. D. Oliphant, vice president of the association, occupied the chair, and in well chosen remarks introduced Dr. Osmun Royal, who gave a most excellent talk of a private nature. At the close a unanimous vote of thanks was tendered the doctor. Mr. Frost then briefly explained the White Cross army movement, and obtained a number of signatures to cards pledging signers to personal purity. The next in the course will be given next Friday evening by O. P. Mason on "the six days of creation." The lecture will be illustrated by lantern views. Tickets may be obtained by young men without cost on application to the business office of the assistant secretary.

FENCE TORN DOWN.—Some person or persons without the fear of the law before their eyes have torn down a board fence lately constructed around a block belonging to Mrs. Rohr, on the west side of Hood street, between Caruthers and Sheridan. The fence was recently put up, and as every board was torn off and some of the posts pulled up, it must have been about an all night's job to tear it down. The lot has never been fenced before and there has been a thoroughfare through it, and the natural supposition is that some one who has been accustomed to crossing the land has committed the act of vandalism. As will be seen by an advertisement elsewhere, Mrs. Rohr offers a reward for the arrest and conviction of the guilty parties.

MYSTERY CLEARED AFTER TWO YEARS.—On Christmas day, 1885, Mr. J. C. Althaber, an old and well-known resident of Astoria, left the residence of one of his sons-in-law, where he had been staying, and wandered off under the impression that he was going to meet and go hunting with his son Frank. He was last seen on the following Monday, the 28th of December, and though the most exhaustive search was made and diligent inquiry made, no trace could be obtained of his whereabouts. His remains were found by Charles Angel a few days since, about half a mile from the bridge on the Little Walluski. From the position of the body it is evident that the unfortunate man wandered on till he fell exhausted and perished from exposure.

DAMAGE TO FRUIT.—It is learned that serious damage was done small fruits and vines in Washington county by the cold weather of February. We have refrained, says the Hillsboro *Independent*, from making this statement till authenticated reports could be received from different parts of the county. Mr. Reeves, of Cornelius, says many of his young cherry trees are killed and all his choice blackberry vines are dead. Mr. Zina Wood, of Hillsboro, reports his small fruits in like condition. We have talked with men from all parts of the county, and without exception the reports of injury are the same. Roses are killed, and the only hope of our dudes is in a big crop of sunflowers. Pear and apple trees have sustained but little injury.

TOOK THE MEASUREMENT.—V. A. Grandahl, the civil engineer of the Oregon & California railroad, went to Oregon City several days ago and took the measurement for the proposed bridge at that place. From the profile, the *Enterprise* learns that the length of the span will be 453 feet. The west end will rest upon the second bench and be 90 feet above low water; the east end will rest on a pier at the river's bank and be 70 feet above low water. The total length of the bridge and approaches will be 965 feet or nearly one-fifth of a mile. According to the present plan the approach will start at the west end of Main street and form with the bridge a regular grade, with a raise of but little more than four feet to the hundred.

"OPENING EXCURSION.—The ladies of the Hall Street M. E. church are to give their first excursion of the season three weeks from to-day, Saturday, April 23, with the steamer Wide West (or R. R. Thompson) to Bonneville Grove, in the heart of the Cascades rapids. At this point there is a beautiful grove, two excellent trout streams, and delightful mountain scenery and surroundings, for at this point the Cascade mountains touch the Columbia river. Three hours will be allowed for rambling, trout fishing, picnicking, etc. Fare, adults, round trip, $1; children, 10 years of age or under, 50 cents. Steamer will leave Ash street wharf 7:30 A. M. sharp; returning, arrive 6:30 P. M.

WORK FOR CUSTOMS APPRAISERS.—The number of cargo ships arriving makes things lively for the customs officials. There is a continuous stream of goods pouring in and out of the appraiser's office, and Boss Schenck who has been allowed an assistant lately, begins to fear that he will soon have to apply for another. Some kinds of goods involve a great deal of labor in classifying and appraising. Two large cases now in the office will make more work for Mr. Schenck and his assistants than the whole cargo of some ships. They are from Paris and contain perfumes and fancy goods.

ON STILL ANOTHER CHARGE.—His Roberts and R. A. Byrnys were arraigned before Judge Stearns yesterday on an indictment charging them with assault with intent to kill Ah Sin and Ah Doo, June 18 last. On that date Roberts and Byrnys blew up a Chinese house in East Portland by charging a piece of iron pipe with giant powder. Several cases of this kind occurred at the time of the Chinese agitation, and the supposition is that Roberts and the other members of the Internationals were connected with all of them. Byrnys and Roberts were given until to-day to plead.

BUSINESS CHANGES.—The fifty by one hundred feet ground floor of C. E. Smith's building (now being remodeled), First and Taylor, has been leased to Olds & King, who will take possession about June 15. The entire basement of the building will be fitted as a salesroom of certain lines. The present store, 185 First, is likely to be let long before Olds & King vacate, as many applications have been made for it since that firm decided to move. Mr. Marks, who occupied one of the stores in the above corner, has leased the southwest corner of First and Salmon.

MARCH WEATHER.—Residents of less favored climes will find the monthly meteorological summary in another column worth studying, as it will give them an idea of the mildness and equability of our climate. Where else in the wide world in this latitude can be found in the month of March a mean temperature of 49.4? It was during the month of March, 1885, 52 degrees. And those who have heard that it rains here all the time may make a note of the fact that the total precipitation for the month was eight inches.

THE DRAW ALMOST READY.—It is confidently expected that the draw of the Morrison street bridge will be swinging to-day, and turn around into place to receive the flooring. It will not be long till it will be ready for use. The end of the bridge is kept barricaded to prevent the crowd of spectators from thronging the bridge, and as the notices warning people to keep off are torn down as fast as they are put up it is necessary to keep a man at the barricade all the time to keep the crowd back out of the way.

STEEL SPLINTER.—A few days ago, says an Oregon City exchange, George Jones struck a steel wedge too hard with a steel sledge, a splinter flying off, striking him in the abdomen, where it lodged in the muscles forming the abdominal wall. Dr. Norris probed for the piece, but could not find it, so George will have to carry it wherever he goes. He might try a magnet. Perhaps if he wore one next the wound the piece would crawl out.

WON THE PRIZES.—The correct count of the beans in Plummer & Byerly's window was 7395. Dr. Fehrenbach's guess being 7424, who also made three other guesses entitling him to prizes. The others were F. L. Crosby, Charles Alisky, E. E. Robertson, Dr. Kessler, Thomas Paulsen, Wm. Miller, J. N. Holman and T. L. Brown. The prizes were: Six sets of triple-plated cutlery, in cases, very elegant; a microscope; an opera glass, and four kinds of perfumery.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.—Thursday morning the teachers' institute for the Fifth judicial district convened at Hillsboro. Among those present were State Superintendent McElroy, County Superintendent Vincent and a large number of teachers from different parts of the state. The session was one of unusual interest and of great benefit to teachers.

MODEL HUSBAND.—In Justice Bushwiler's court yesterday morning Miles Donlan was up for threatening to kill his wife and assault and battery on her. The first charge was dismissed and on the second he was fined $10, which he paid. Donlan is a longshoreman and lives in a cabin this side of the ferry, in Albina.

A BEAUTIFUL INSTRUMENT.—D. W. Prentice imported this week a ballad horn from Paris for Mr. C. E. Fallenius, which is the finest instrument of the kind ever brought to this city. Mr. Fallenius will use it at the Congregational church on Easter Sunday.

ANOTHER RESIGNATION.—Mr. Charles T. Moore, one of the oldest passenger conductors between Umatilla and Huntington, has resigned his position. He will go to New Mexico to assist his father in managing his extensive stock interests.

BRIEF MENTION.

To-morrow will be Palm Sunday.

Free medical lecture at Masonic hall to-night.

The U. S. grand jury adjourned yesterday till Tuesday.

Prof. Macallister gives a matinee at the New Market to-day.

Magoon Bros. turn out the finest livery rigs of any stable in the city.

The usual attractive Saturday night programme at the Tivoli.

Six round contest to-night at the Tivoli between Jack Regein and Scotty.

A block of ice, shaved on the top, is a new device adopted at Alisky's for cooling glasses.

A carload of Sicily lemons was received here yesterday. "Put a little sour in mine, please."

Trimming shade trees and mowing lawns furnish employment to a number of persons now.

E. Shydecker's spring clearance sale of plants, to begin on Monday, April 4. Don't miss the chance.

The Sunday afternoon gospel meetings of the Y. M. C. A. will be resumed to-morrow, commencing at 4 o'clock.

L. H. Parsons has been appointed bailiff of state circuit court department No. 2, vice William Barnes, resigned.

The supreme court has affirmed the judgment of Judge Stearns in the case of Ed Lyons et. al. vs. James B. Leahy et. al.

James Kelly has decided to quit "rustling" for others and will go into the sailor boarding house business on his own account.

There have been a great many requests for a matinee by the Trebelli-Musin concert company, and there will probably be an extra matinee Tuesday afternoon.

E. W. James, who accidentally shot and killed Mrs. Newton at Albina last February, will be sentenced to-day by Judge Stearns. A jury convicted James of manslaughter.

License to wed was issued yesterday to Thomas W. Steele and Minnie Raney. Immediately on license being granted they repaired to Judge Catlin's office and were married.

Bohemian Frank was held to answer before the grand jury by Judge Clement on a charge of attempt to commit an outrageous assault on Nellie Kealing. His bonds were fixed at $250.

The U. S. grand jury was engaged yesterday in examining into the case of J. M. Otey and W. P. Davis, arrested for counterfeiting at the Dalles. Davis is locked up in the county jail. Otey, ever since his arrest, has been out on bonds. He claims Davis tried to lead him into the job.

A QUESTION ANSWERED.

PORTLAND, March 30, 1887.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

In your paper of March 30, "Inquirer" asks if presents are not given in public schools, and if there is not a rule against it. The questions are answered by "yes." Last year nearly forty dollars worth of flowers were presented to a teacher on his birthday; one piece alone costing eleven dollars. Flowers were bought with the money, which was subscribed by the pupils, in order to evade the rule which says *presents*.

VENATOR.

THE MIRROR.

For the past ten days painters and paperers have been busy in placing the store No. 215 First street in a presentable appearance for the opening which will occur this evening under the auspices of Dick Holton and Ed Armstrong, who have issued a number of invitations to their friends to be present on the occasion. The hour set is 8 o'clock, when the saloon will be in complete order and stocked with the choicest brands of liquors and cigars. An elegant lunch has been prepared for those who call, and the proprietors promise that nothing will be left undone for the wants of the inner man. In all its appointments the Mirror will be first class, and as the firm are well known they may anticipate a steady run of business.

For ten days at a reduced price views of residences or outdoor groups will be made by I. G. Davidson, photographer, 125 First street, Portland.

Century, Harper's and Scribner's for April at ED. DEKUM & CO.'S, 49 Washington street.

L. C. HENRICHSEN,
SUCCESSOR TO
HENRICHSEN & GREENBERG,
140 First St., Portland, Or.
IMPORTER, MANUFACTURER, WHOLESALE and retail dealer in Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Clocks, Spectacles, etc. Watch repairing, and Jewelry of all kinds manufactured to order. Country promptly attended to. Goods expressed on application. Sole agency for Rockford Watches.

FELDENHEIMER
The Leading Jeweler.
Corner First and Morrison.

UNREDEEMED PLEDGES
FOR SALE, consisting of Gold and Silver American Watches, Diamonds, Guns, Pistols and Musical Instruments, by UNCLE MYERS the Great Oregon Money Lender, 151 First street.

NOTICE TO ORE BUYERS!
On and after April 15th
WE PROPOSE TO SELL CONCENTRATES AND first-class ore of the Sullivan and Bunker Hill mines to the highest bidder. Terms, cash at the town of Wardner. The product of these mines is now about one thousand (1000) tons of ore per month; concentrates running 70 per cent. in lead and about 40 ounces in silver; first-class ore running 60 per cent. in lead and 35 ounces in silver. We invite correspondence at once. For further particulars write
ESLER & WARDNER,
Lessees Bunker Hill and Sullivan Mines, Wardner, Idaho.

T. J. COLBERT,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
CARPETS
OIL CLOTHS, LINOLEUMS, RUGS, MATS, etc., etc.
Special Attention given to Country Orders.
First and Yamhill sts.........Portland, Or.

TAKE IT
W. PFUNDER'S
OREGON BLOOD PURIFIER
CURES
KIDNEY & LIVER DISEASES, DYSPEPSIA
PIMPLES, BLOTCHES AND SKIN DISEASES.
HEADACHE COSTIVENESS.

DR. F. W. PFEHN.
Graduate of Philadelphia Dental College. Sets of teeth $10 to $15. Filling at eastern prices. Breathe vitalized air for painless extraction of teeth. All work warranted. Room 54 Union Block, Stark st.

DR. NEWCASTLE DENTIST, [illegible] 171 1st

[illegible]

The Distributing Center for More Territory than Any Other City in the United States;

Embracing Over 1,000,000 Square Miles of Territory in Alaska, British Col., Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon.

Has More People, More Wealth and Greater Resources than all of its Rivals Combined.

The Actual Terminus of Three Great Transcontinental Railway Lines.

Less than Forty Years of Age, and Ranks in Population as the 45th City in the Union.

In presenting the above facts to prospective purchasers, we will venture to say that during the quarter of a century that Portland has occupied its present position as the trade center of the Northwest, that there has not been a single investment judiciously made within her boundaries which has not realized the investor a handsome profit. Although fortune after fortune has been made in Portland through the enhanced value of real estate, the opportunity for profitable investment is just as good to-day as it was twenty-five years ago. We have no property to give away, nor do we know of any one who has, but we have several choice pieces of residence and business property which in some cases pays in rents alone as high as one per cent. a month on the purchase price, to say nothing of its prospective value; and if that is not a good investment, we fail to understand the meaning of the word.

We will sell one or more beautiful lots, ranging in price from $1050 to $1350 each, in a block bounded by Salmon, Main, Natella and Chapman streets, in King's Western addition, situated on the proposed Salmon street car line to City Park, and just 250 feet southwest of the present junction of Taylor and Fourteenth streets, the latter to be extended during the present summer by bridging Tanner creek. This property is situated at the southern terminus of said bridge, and is from three to five feet above the regular street grade, thus affording perfect drainage and splendid view. The viewer's report on the proposed extension of Fourteenth street has already been filed with the Auditor, and when the work is completed it will make this property tributary to lots on the east side of the creek now selling for three and four thousand dollars each. Title perfect. Terms, half cash, balance in two years at 10 per cent., secured by a mortgage.

$5200—LOT 50x100 ON EAST PARK ST., in a central location, containing two good houses renting for $25 each; terms ½ cash, balance in two years at 10 per ct.

TWO SPLENDID LOTS ON SIXTH ST. IN A good business quarter, can be had at a bargain.

$16,000—LOT 25x100 FEET, ON FRONT st., convenient to Stark st. ferry; contains good two-story brick, and can be made to pay ten per cent. on the investment, to say nothing of its doubling in value within a few years. Terms, one-half cash, balance in three years.

$1900 WILL BUY A NICE LITTLE SIX-room cottage, with lot 20x75; street and sidewalk improved, and convenient to the business center. Terms, one-half cash, balance on time.

$2000—NICE LOT, 35x50, ON TENTH ST. in a central location, containing a good five-room house, which rents readily for $20 a month; also a good well on premises, street and sidewalk improved; title perfect; terms ½ cash, balance in three years at ten per cent., secured by a mortgage on the property.

$5000 WILL BUY A CHOICE LOT IN THE heart of the city, containing two good dwellings, renting for an aggregate of $45 per month; street and sidewalk improved; the houses are insured for three years and in good repair. Terms ½ cash, balance in one or two years at 10 per cent.

$12,000—A BEAUTIFUL 50-ACRE tract, two miles from Albina ferry, situated convenient to the Vancouver road, and particularly adapted for suburban property. The timber alone can be made to pay two thirds of the purchase price.

$8100—CHOICE LOT ON WEST PARK st., containing two handsome two-story bay-window houses, renting for $30 each.

$1200—FIVE ACRES GOOD LEVEL GARden land, three miles from Stark street ferry on Base Line road; terms, one-half cash, balance by June 1, 1885.

$6500—CHOICE QUARTER BLOCK, facing east, in a bon ton neighborhood, five blocks from the postoffice, and surrounded by the finest residences in Portland; stands four feet above the grade, with street and sidewalk improved. Four modern design cottages can be built on the premises at a cost of $6,000, which will rent readily for $30 per month each, thus insuring 10 per cent. interest on upwards of $14,000. Terms, $3000 down, balance in one or two years at 10 per cent., secured by a mortgage.

$3500 WILL BUY TWO BEAUTIFUL Lots, located in a desirable neighborhood in East Portland, and containing a good five-room house, with hot and cold water attachments and all modern conveniences; lots will be sold separate if desired.

For particulars, call on or address

[illegible]

Real Estate, Mining and Money Brokers,
127½ FIRST STREET
(Over Merchants' National Bank)

[illegible]

John J. Mitchel & Co., publishers of the men's colored fashion plates used by merchant tailors, thus talk of Spring Styles in their circular, just out. The information may be depended upon as reliable, and not idle newspaper gossip.

Nearly all the things spoken of may be seen in our large display window this week:

With the coming of Spring, furnishing goods have blossomed into as lively colors and tints as the rarest flowers, and it is a delight to examine the beautiful goods now being offered for the adornment of masculinity. For several months there has been constantly developing, on the part of the public, a decided tendency to adorn the neck with colors as bright as can be dyed by carmine, the yellowest of chrome yellow, or the deepest of ultra marine, as well as toward the faintest of tints, relieved by shades almost the same.

IN TIES AND SCARFS

The Four-in-Hand is the most popular, while next in favor is its imitation, the made Four-in-Hand. These ties are from 2 to 2½ inches in width, and are generally of light shades, such as heliotrope, salmon pink, sky and other light shades of blue, etc. Stripes, checks and figures are about equally popular and attractive. In striking contrast, however, to these shades are a fine line of ties affected by some of our heaviest swells. These are of a dark color, generally a brown with large bright figures.

FLAT AND PUFF SCARFS,

Because of the low cut of vests, are made narrower than last season, so as to show the shirt to advantage at the sides. Some, which are very beautiful, are being introduced in light shades and colors, but it is no thought that either the flat or puff scarf will be much worn.

IN COLLARS

There are but two styles which are much worn. They are the straight standing, or the standing with the corners more or less turned. The points of standing collars are generally parallel, but there is a style shown with a V-shaped opening which is quite effective. Those with turned corners vary from the collar with the ends just turned, to the collar the ends of which rest upon the knot of the tie.

IN CUFFS

The linked is the favorite, the newest and most popular form having the corners rounded; but the lapped cuff, with square corners, is also in considerable demand.

SHIRTS

In fancy colors will be considerably worn. Checks, stripes and many other designs are shown in great variety.

HANDKERCHIEFS

Are shown in plain linen with borders of solid yellow, checks, stripes or dots in color, or combinations of stripes, checks, dots and figures.

GLOVES

Show a tendency to lighter shades, which it is believed will increase as the season advances. Tan, in light, medium and dark shades, self-backed or with black stitching, is very popular. For full dress, pearl color, self-backed or stitched in black, is the correct thing.

A. ROBERTS,
The Leading Clothier, Merchant Tailor and Hatter of Oregon,
135 FIRST, CORNER ALDER.

[illegible]

MUSLIN UNDERWEAR.

LADY'S CHEMISE,	worth	$0.50,	for 25c
LADY'S GOWNS,	"	1.00,	for 50c
LADY'S CHEMISE,	"	75,	for 35c
LADY'S GOWNS,	"	1.25,	for 65c
LADY'S CHEMISE,	"	1.50,	for 75c
LADY'S GOWNS,	"	2.00,	for 90c

CHILDREN'S WHITE DRESSES.

White Mother Hubbard Dresses, trimmed, for.......................40c
Colored Mother Hubbard Dresses for..........25c
White Dresses, 40 different styles, all prices.

LACES & EMBROIDERIES.

Cheaper by considerable than any other house in town.

WHITE GOODS, WHITE GOODS

We have added to our Corset department the following:

"Patent Roman,"	at $2.00,	former price	$2.50
"P.D." No. 28, price	3.00,	" "	3.50
"S.C.," price.......	2.00,	" "	2.50

CURTAINS & TABLE LINENS.

Table Linen, Red or White, for 25c per yd.
Nottingham Curtains, 3 yds long, taped, $1.15 pr.
Nottingham Curtains, 3½ yds, taped, $1.15 pair

HOSIERY & HANDKERCHIEFS.

We have received over 500 dozen Ladies' and Children's Stockings, from 5c to $5 per pair, and over 1000 dozen Handkerchiefs, selling at from 5c apiece to $2.50 a dozen.

In conclusion, we wish to say that our establishment is crowded with bargains, and we promise that no customer shall leave our store without having first secured just what was wanted.

WE HAVE EVERYTHING!

And it Pays to Trade with the

[illegible]

[illegible] & Co.
55, 57 Washington St.,
Corner of Third. (P. O. BOX 800.)

[illegible] & Co.

New To-Day:

Novelties in New Shades of RIBBON, Moire, Corded and Satin.

PARASOLS,
MUSLIN ROBES,
KID GLOVES,
GIMPS, Black and Col'd,
LACES, White, Cream and Black.

Our stock is now full in every department, and is the most complete and elegant we have ever shown.

WALTER BROS.,
85 FIRST STREET,
Direct Importers and Dealers in
CARPETS,
Upholstery Goods,
WALL PAPER, ETC.

Our Retail Department Includes the Largest and best assortment of all goods in the line,

—AND—

We offer Special Inducements to the Retail Trade.

FARMS FOR SALE.

$2000—200 ACRES, 15 ACRES IN CULTIVATION; fine bearing orchard; box house; well watered; near Scholl's ferry, in Washington county; very cheap.

$2850—160 acres; 35 acres in cultivation; young orchard; fine running water; all under fence; with team, cows, implements, etc.; near Scholl's ferry road, ten miles from Portland; makes a nice home.

$2400—12 acres; 5 acres slashed and in cultivation; good house, barn and good orchard, with creek running through the place; down the Willamette river, convenient to Portland and near railroad station.

$750—20 acres; 18 acres in cultivation; box house; good orchard; land all level and good; on traveled road, 15 miles from Portland, 2 miles from Willamette river, in Clackamas county, and is a bargain.

For further information inquire of J. W. OGILBEE, 112 First street, Portland. 12m

B. F. HAAS. R. J. JONES.
HAAS & JONES,
PORTLAND STEAM CARPET CLEANING
AND RENOVATING ESTABLISHMENT.
Works—South First and Gibbs Sts.
Blankets Scoured, Bleached and Re-Napped, Mattresses and Feathers Renovated, Carpets Refitted and Relaid.
Telephone No. 195. Telephone and Order Slate at Skelling & Lane's drug store, cor. Second and Washington, and at Logan's, Fourth and [illegible], E. Portland.

EVERDING & FARREL,
Wholesale and Retail
FEED & GROCERIES!
TIMOTHY AND CLOVER SEED!
LAND PLASTER.
NO. 140 FRONT ST.

KOHN,

THE CLOTHIER, HATTER AND MERCHANT TAILOR
Corner of Second and Morrison sts.

HARD AT WORK

Getting our Spring stock in order, but we are ready to begin our

GREAT

[illegible]

Ready-made Suits in elegant designs from $12 to $25. These suits are the choicest ever brought to the city.

Spring Overcoats

Perfectly elegant, at prices within the reach of all.

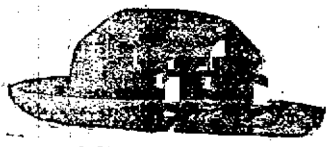
Suits to Order.

Now, right here we want to say a word to all: We make no cheap shoddy work or ill-fitting garments, but for fine first-class work call and see our choice selections. We make suits to order from $30 to $60; Pants to order from $8 to $16. For the quality and work and fit we give, our prices defy competition.

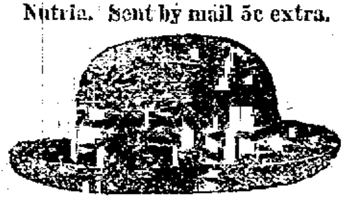
We invite you all to call and see us. No trouble to show our stock.

Boys' Clothing.

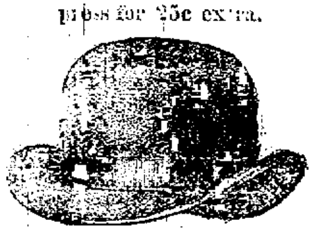
In this department our aim shall be LOW PRICES for fine goods, and we shall try to outsell every one. Our selection cannot be excelled.



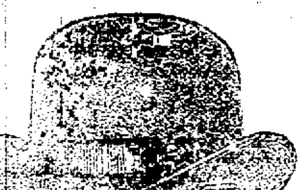
MIKADO HAT $1.
Colors: Blue, Black, Brown and Nutria. Sent by mail 5c extra.



THE CRUSHER, $2.50 each.
A very fine soft Hat, in Black, Brown or Nutria. Sent by express for 25c extra.



THE DUNLAP BLOCK.
Colors: Black, Brown and Pearl. Price $3, by express 25c extra.



THE YOUMAN BLOCK
Are of the latest and very fine. Price $4 each, in Black, Brown or Pearl. By express for 25c extra.

NO HATS SENT C.O.D. Money, including expressage, must accompany all orders.

SAMPLES OF SUITS, ready-made or to order, sent to any bona fide purchasers who will write us plainly about what they want.

KOHN THE CLOTHIER AND HATTER COR. 2ND & MORRISON STS.

SPECIAL NOTICE!

GOLDEN RULE BAZAAR

We are now opening daily from Ten to Twenty Cases of Novelties in American and Foreign Goods, of superior grades.

It is impossible to show these Goods in our windows, but we shall be most happy if visitors will inspect our establishment without being impressed with the idea that we expect all visitors to be purchasers.

Our Hydraulic Elevator is a great convenience, and visitors can look through our three floors without fatigue. We shall be pleased to see you. Our European and Eastern buyers are now sending us goods that cannot be obtained elsewhere, and our Mr. Cohen, who has just returned, has made many advantageous agency arrangements with leading factories.

BABY CARRIAGES.

If we have none to suit you Ready-made, we will build it to order at a few hours' notice.
Price from $5 Up.

GOLDEN RULE BAZAAR

EASTER NOVELTIES NEW AND ELEGANT GOODS

NEWEST STYLES IN HAIR ORNAMENTS.

COHEN, DAVIS & CO.
189, 191 First Street,
Between Yamhill and Taylor.

NEW IMPORTATIONS

—OF—

Spring Suits

—AND—

Overcoats!

Just Received, a Splendid Line

—OF—

Spring Overcoats

All Latest Patterns and Shades, made and trimmed in the best of style, which we offer at

$9[illegible] $[illegible] $12.5[illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] 20[illegible]

—ALSO—

Forty Different Patterns

—IN—

Spring Suits

—AT—

$[illegible] $12.50 $14.00 $15
13[illegible] 20[illegible] 22.50

We call particular attention to the CUT and FINISH of our garments. They are equal to the BEST custom work.

A. B. STEINBACH & CO
THE CLOTHIERS AND HATTERS,
Corner First and Morrison Sts.

R.R. CAPS. We desire to inform those who have been waiting, that our stock of Railroad Caps, which have been delayed, have arrived.

B. & P.

The Leaders,

Have Just Received a Fine Line of
SPRING NECKWEAR.
Sample Line of
NOBBY SPRING OVERCOATS.

BUFFUM & PENDLETON
The Men's Furnishers,
153 FIRST ST.

CHAMPION BALING PRESSES.

MITCHELL, LEWIS & CO.,
Portland, Oregon.

CLUETT'S CROWN COLLARS AND Monarch SHIRTS ARE THE BEST.

VITALIZED AIR! NO PAIN, NO BAD EFFECTS
Breathe it for painless extraction of teeth. Sets of teeth $10 and $15. Filling at eastern prices. Work warranted. DR. CHAS. T. PEHIN, Washington street, near First.

Dr. E. C. Brown, *Diseases of the Eye & Ear* 169. 1st st

ON SOME BUTTERCUPS

A little way below her chin
Caught to her bosom a snowy hem
Some buttercups are fastened in—
Ah how I envy them!

They do not miss their meadow place
Nor are they conscious that their skies
Are not the heavens, but her face,
Her hair, and mild blue eyes

There, in the downy meshes pinned
Such sweet illusions haunt their rest,
They think her breath the fragrant wind,
And tremble on her breast,

As if close to her heart, they heard
A captive secret slip its cell,
And with desire were sudden stirred
To find a voice and tell!
—*Frank Dempster Sherman*

A BROKEN SILENCE.

BY EVA W. M'GLASSON, AUTHOR OF [illegible]

[Written for The Oregonian.]

'The'dore, tell yer paw dinner's sot'

"Yes'm, should I tell him to hurry?" asked the boy, with his eyes on a pan of biscuits just removed from the oven. He was a handsome child of seven years, altogether unlike the stout woman bustling about the kitchen intent upon preparing the midday meal

She was young but her appearance was not youthful, dull and stolid, her face was relieved from stupidity by a firm, well-shaped mouth and a square chin, that gave her a look of inflexible determination, and Mrs John Tolliver's character amply demonstrated the sincerity of these outward and visible signs

She was called "set" by her acquaintances, and she prided herself on "knowin' her own mind and stickin' to her opinions"

She had been a very plain girl, and the people of the little Kentucky town had never recovered from the surprise she had occasioned them by marrying John Tolliver a thrifty young merchant of the place and a man especially distinguished as being the "handsomest feller in the county an' the likeliest"

Clayville folks "'lowed that Sallie Bell Jarvis hed jes' set herself out to hev John Tolliver an' they wan't no chance fer 'm mo'n a bird with a cat"

Not that the present Mrs Tolliver was at all feline in her methods of procedure, she was open and above board in all her dealings

Having discovered herself to be deeply in love with John Tolliver, she had deliberately determined to be his wife.

He being of a dreamy nature averse to calculation, and too kindly natured to harm a fly, had not resisted Miss Jarvis' calm appropriation of him, in fact, he rather liked it, there being something strong and self-contained about the woman that satisfied his own unlikeness, upon finding himself engaged, he had wondered a little as to how it had happened, and had submitted with some gratification.

For several years this oddly assorted pair had belied all unfriendly speculation concerning them

Folks who "give 'm jes' two year," were surprised to find them a devoted couple at the end of that period

Moreover they had an object of mutual adoration in their child, named Theodore, as being worthy an appellation of dignified sound, however uniformly mispronounced

Theodore was as fine looking as his father, he was "likely" too, and his infatuated parents cherished high hopes of his future.

His natural gifts should be finely developed by education, and Kentucky need have no fears for her future, having Thedore Tolliver's name as an earnest of greatness to be

When this child of promise had reached his fourth year a serious occasion arose, he was old enough to attend Sabbath school, and the question presenting itself was this. Should he go to the time honored Presbyterian church or to the tiny meeting house where a small band of enthusiasts were struggling to establish a foothold for Universalism?

Mrs Tolliver put her foot down with her resolution firmly fixed beneath it "Her folks hed been Presputeryan from 'way back she herself hed joined when she was knee high to a duck, and she 'lowed that no child of hern shou'd ever show face inside of no Universalist church"

Mr. Tolliver had agreed with his wife on every subject that had arisen during their married life, because generally it was easier to agree than to establish an argument to the contrary

But here he had an unalterable belief

'No child of mine," said he "shall git his head full o' idees about hell and devils with pitchforks, and bottomless pits filled with fire het white hot, and people a-burnin' in 'em forever!'

Mr Tolliver's mind had been inflamed at an early period of life, by some of the ingenious and highly colored pictures of the infernal regions, which in past years were wont to insure the faith of the faithful and the liveliest apprehension of the sinner

Perhaps a vivid recollection of his own childish dreams, enlivened by these master pieces of the graphic art conduced to his determination in Theodore's case.

The question thus became the one topic of conversation in the Tolliver household, and many and long were the controversies which it engendered

Finally, after one longer and louder than its predecessors, matters reached a crisis

Rising from her place Mrs Tolliver delivered her diction, unheeded the tin workbox fell from her lap, spreading its motley contents over the kitchen floor and furnishing a rare treat to a white kitten belonging to Theodore.

'I want you to understand" she began, her voice almost inarticulate with wrath, "that I'll never speak to you in this world again, tell you take back them words you spoke agin my church'

"Don't you fret yerse'f that I will" responded her husband equally angry

'It'll be a long day and a cold day tell I do, an' don't ye open yer head to me nuther tell yer ready fer The'dore to go whar I tell 'm to go"

Thus the matter began On these few words, uttered in the brief madness of wrath, John Tolliver and his wife based their future conduct

Three years passed by and in all that time they had not spoken, save through their child

He, poor little fellow, had come to regard his parents' mode of life as nothing unusual, Clayville had smiled at first, and afterwards had accepted the affair as an established fact, worthy of small comment in the face of more recent subjects for gossip

John Tolliver worked as hard as ever for his family his wife left nothing undone for his material comfort

To day when Theodore asked if it would be well for his father to hurry to dinner, she glanced hastily at the table to see that everything was ready, before she replied "Yes son, tell him to be [illegible] fer th' biscuit [illegible] got done sooner'n I looked fer, [illegible] this hyere oven bakes mighty fast on a person"

Theodore had already danced away in the direction of his father's store, [illegible] but a short distance from the house and very soon the two appeared [illegible] holding his father's hand and talking merrily

Mr Tolliver proceeded to wash his hands in a tin basin on the back porch before seating himself at the table "Powerful warm out," he remarked to his son as he entered into an engagement with a beefsteak of remarkable bone and sinew. Having conquered in the struggle he raised a piece aloft on the two-pronged carving fork and said "The'dore, ask yer maw if she'll hev steak"

Mrs Tolliver paused in her occupation of pouring out coffee, and, passing her plate replied "Tell yer paw I'll hev a bit off that rare end."

Theodore was then helped, but Mr. Tolliver did not take any himself

He broke open a biscuit and laid it on his plate in an absent sort of way, then he poured his coffee out and sat regarding the brimming saucer with a dreamy gaze

His wife was observing him narrowly Presently he turned to Theodore, who was eating with the calm philosophy of seven years and his knife

'Little chap what'd you say to paw's goin' away fer a spell?"

Where at paw?" asked the boy

'Well—out to Arkansaw—to a town thet's bein' a boom, trade's mighty dull hyer, [illegible]—mighty'

Mrs Tolliver had stopped eating She was still making a feint of drinking coffee from the extreme point of her spoon with noisy energy, but her hand seemed tremulous

'Tell yer maw thet—pervidin' I go—things ain't nohow settled yet—I 'low to leave her 'nough to keep you'n her, you'n her'll hev a livin', sure."

For a moment silence fell on the three Theodore regarding his father with open eyes of interest

Then Mrs Tolliver spoke slowly

'The'dore I'd like fer you to tell yer paw thet I don't nowise see why he talks o' leavin Clayville Tell'm I reckon he's tired o' things such as they be hyere, but thet nothing can't be differed 'less he's willin to give up his feelins"

'Tain't no manner o' use The'dore," said Mr Tolliver "fer yer maw to talk about feelins' Things is no matter how they got there'

"Home ain't no home to me all I want is to make money for my boy—that's all I've got to live for now"

Mrs Tolliver had her plate standing on its rim, while with her knife she carefully scraped up every vestige of its contents, for like Mistress Gilpin, she was a thrifty soul She performed this duty with more than her usual conscientiousness, but her face had grown ashen in hue

"If I go, you'll write to your paw, won't ye, The'dore?" asked his father, slowly moving half a biscuit through a lake of gravy on his plate

'You bet I will! But I don't want you to go 'way, paw—er could'n you take me an' maw along? I could help lots! I 'bout reckon I could tend store, paw—I'm a-growin' mighty fast these times!"

His father bent on him a look of unutterable pride and love

"You wouldn't want to put out and leave your maw 'thout no man about the place, would ye, The'dore?" he asked

"Well, no," mused the boy "'Taint to be thought of," he added

In a few weeks the departure thus broached was an accomplished fact The store at Clayville was in new hands, and John Tolliver was seeking wider scope for his energies in Arkansas

Things went on much as usual in his former home, his wife performed her duties as of old, but Clayville observers noted that "Mrs Tolliver was a gittin' gray mighty soon and mighty fast'

Theodore wrote to his father constantly, and his letters were thought models of proficiency by the father who received them, and the mother who read them first, but who scrupulously refrained from dictating a word.

Thus nearly a year had passed, toward its end bringing to Theodore, as to most of the other children of Clayville, an attack of scarlet fever Speedily the disease developed and it soon became apparent that the boy was in a dangerous state, warranting the announcement of the physician's gravest fears

"I should advise that Mr. Tolliver be at once summoned," he said

The stricken mother seemed deprived of sense by the intensity of her anguish, yet she realized that her husband must be at once notified, and she staggered to Theodore's little writing desk to prepare the dreadful message

Here lay his school books, and among them his slate, where he had written the first copy of a letter to his father that was to have been re written upon paper when completed, it would never be finished now nor transferred to paper, and the mother's eyes were wet as she read the lines

Dear Father I hope you will come home or I should like to live in Arkansas if I could get to go there. our cow has a cafe and we have three pigs but we do not know where they are at. I would like to see you very much. Little Tommie Jones which you know is sick of scarlet fever, I would like to see you I reckon so would ma. dear Pa have you bout a horse yet I wish you were home or me an ma there. I am getting along at school only I have a cold. Cousin Martha has another baby O when will you come home——

There it was broken off, and Mrs Tolliver's heart echoed the last appeal as she wrote in a tremulous scrawl the message to be telegraphed

The telegram was sent, also others as no reply was elicited, for it happened that John Tolliver was away from his store on business for a few days, and the ominous pile awaited him on his return The latest dispatch said, "Theodore cannot live till morning"

Wildly the father rushed to the depot, but he never could remember anything of that fearful journey, save that he could scarcely restrain himself from leaving the snail-like train to dash with supernatural strength over the ground that kept him from his dying child

At the Clayville station there were friends awaiting him 'Still alive" they said, in answer to his mute question, that was enough, and he darted from among them, reaching his home alone

On the threshold he heard a woman's sobs, which led him straight to the room where Theodore lay, still breathing—yes he was breathing still! and a prayer went up from the father's heart as he stood unnoticed in the open doorway.

At the bedside, her face buried in the bed linen, knelt Mrs Tolliver, her form shaking with sobs, even in that moment her husband saw how changed she was

He came toward the bed, and his wife, unconscious of his presence, wailed forth a bitter cry of desolation "Oh, my husband, why are you away from me in this hour?"

He fell on his knees beside her, and she flung herself into his outstretched arms, heart to heart at last

His mother's scream roused the child from his lethargy and he turned his fever-bright eyes upon the two

"Why it's paw—it's paw," he said, and his eyes closed

But it was life, not death that had stolen over him, and it was designed that he should come back to the love which hovered over him, aghast with hope and scarcely daring to hope

With the quick vitality of childhood he soon regained his former brightness and beauty, but his parents had changed as years could scarcely have changed them, yet Clayville's critical voice declared that John Tolliver hadn't fell off none in good looks an' Mrs Tolliver, if she kep' on emprovin' 'ud be handsome by the time she were ready fer specs

'There's only one thing I'm set upon" said she, "and that's this hyere The'dore is a goin' to the Universalist meetin house, fer his paw knows best an' if The'dore grows up to be a squar' upright man like his father, I don't ask no more of 'm'

Mr Tolliver was equally sure of a contrary conviction

"There ain't nothin' The'dore" he proclaimed from his standpoint "as could rile me more'n to hev you set up thet yer maw's religion wa'nt good 'nough fer ye what you says to yer-self, says you, 'Whatever my maw does and says is the thing fer me to go by [illegible] of the Presbytery'n church hes made her the noble woman thet she is, then (says you) *that's* the church for her son"

In reply to these exordiums Master Theodore answered according to his own desires on the subject.

"Susie Green done asked me to go to *her* church, 'n they always hev a picnic in June 'n a tree at Christmas 'n it's the Methodis', 'n, paw, you told me never to break a promise to any one, 'n I 'low I'll go with Susie"

And John Tolliver and his wife felt that indeed this was a Daniel come to judgment

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NEWS OF THE NORTHWEST.

OREGON.

Ocean steamer convention at Coquille City on April 9

Malheur county will soon be completely organized and ready for business.

Flounders have been scarce up to the present this season, says a Coos bay paper.

A large number of imported cattle have been added to the range of Baker county.

Between The Dalles and Prineville the road is reported in fair traveling condition.

Stock throughout Baker county is doing well on the new bunch grass covering the range.

There is twenty six feet of water in the railroad company's mammoth well at Centerville.

Coos Bay *News* Soundings on the bar last week showed twenty feet at not quite half tide

The Corvallis boys are playing base ball, recruiting up for a match game with some rival club

Coos river farmers have taken advantage of the fine weather, and much plowing has been done lately.

The third district convention of the W C T U will be held at Dallas, Polk county, on the 6th and 7th inst.

The country adjacent to Ontario, Malheur county, is especially adapted to fruit growing, says an exchange

The Washington county lodge I O G T, will convene in Middleton, Friday, April 8, and remain in session two days

Throughout the Powder River valley farmers are putting in large crops of grain The acreage promises to be unusually large.

Postal Inspector T. G Reames, visited the Hillsboro postoffice several days since The office was found to be in excellent condition

The road leading to the Pine and Silver mining districts will soon be in good condition for travel, then we may expect a great rush to these camps

Tramps about The Dalles are again becoming a nuisance A few days ago fifteen of them skipped out suddenly to avoid working upon the streets

James W. Nesmith Post, No 32, G. A. R., of The Dalles, now numbers fifty seven members in good standing, with prospective additions shortly

Samples of tobacco raised on Burnt river in Baker county have been shown the editor of the *Democrat*, who says it will compare favorable with the best grown in the "Old Dominion"

Prineville paper We are informed by parties from Summit prairie that Jack Chambers of that place, killed three grizzly bears one day last week, and it "wan't" a good day for bear either.

Charles Metzdorf, of The Dalles, is rapidly recovering from the effects of the wounds received from a shot gun in the hands of Cottingham, and is able to sit up a portion of the time.

John L. Given died at Empire on the 25th inst He was born at Wales, Maine, February 18, 1834, and came to this coast in 1861, stopping a few years on the Sound, when he moved to the bay.

Eugene City paper Hop growers are giving more careful attention to their vines than for some years past. A big crop and good prices would go a long way toward giving Lane county a real boom.

Oregon City *Enterprise* A son of A. Sprague, living near Linn's mill, had his leg amputated a few inches above the knee. The operation was made necessary by a scrofulous disease, which was destroying the bone.

Baker City *Democrat* Large irrigating ditches or canals are of great importance to that section of the new county near Ontario. The investment would be remunerative to men of capital, thereby opening out thousands of acres of fine agricultural lands.

Archie Murray, of East Camp creek, an extensive horse and cattle raiser of that section, was in Baker City a few days since. He reports a small loss of cattle in his neighborhood the past winter, and stock of all kinds doing well on the bountiful supply of bunch grass on the range.

In the past four years there have been three men shot and killed on the Alsea in Benton. One was the man for whose killing Asa Burbanks was tried The second was young Hood, shot accidentally on a hunting party, and the third party is Clark, shot for a deer by Malone recently.

Isn't it about time to agitate the question of building a new court house, asks a Eugene City paper Lane county is out of debt, and could well afford a $50,000 court house. The old building is a disgrace to so prosperous a county as ours, and we doubt the policy of expending any more money in improving the old one

During the present week, says the Wasco *Sun*, taxes have been coming in quite freely, The O R. & N. company having paid their tax, amounting to $11,706 55, last week, and something over $500 of last year's delinquent tax being collected The sheriff has collected nearly $40,000 in taxes so far this year, and turned the same over to the county treasury

The Whitson canal will probably be put through right away. It will be the best water power for the cost in the Willamette valley, says the McMinnville *Reporter* A preliminary survey gives a fall of 2[illegible] feet, with very favorable route, about five miles in length. Portland capitalists have expressed a willingness to take stock in the enterprise, without being solicited. They have already been looking over the route.

At a regular meeting of Marshfield Lodge No 5, Marine Engineers Beneficial association, held last Saturday evening, the following officers were elected for the ensuing term W O Phillips, president, Manly Roberts, vice president Dan Roberts, treasurer, F Grant, recording secretary, R. Cordes, financial secretary, W. H Keating, corresponding secretary, D B. Keating, chaplain, G. L Roberts, conductor, B M. Delauny, doorkeeper.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

At Walla Walla the horse market is getting active.

There are 831 male and female teachers in the territory.

Work has been resumed on the Daisy mine in the Columbia river.

Vancouver baseball players are going to organize for the season

The Vancouver public schools will be open eight months this year

There is less than $4000 delinquent taxes in Clarke county this year.

Trout are being caught in the Newaukum river in large quantities

Weather is propitious for building and crops, says the Walla Walla *Statesman.*

The territorial teachers' institute will be held at Vancouver on the 9th of June.

Mr Enbart, a new superintendent for the Indian school at Fort Simcoe has recently arrived.

The body of John Pratt, who has been missed for a long time, was recently found in a creek near Winlock

Wednesday morning N F Bolton fell from a scaffolding at Vancouver and suffers from a fracture of the shoulder blade

The east end heading of the Stampede tunnel is now in 2085 feet, breast 1901 feet The west end heading is 2005 feet, breast 1968 feet.

Postoffice Inspector Mason was in Vancouver several days ago looking for an excuse to go on the war-path, says the Vancouver *Independent*

Farmers on the Clarke county plains and higher lands have a good share of their crops in But little farm work has been done yet on the swale lands

Judge Allyn telegraphed to Judge Dennison that he left Keokuk, Iowa, Monday night, for Vancouver He will probably arrive there Friday evening or Saturday morning.

About Oakdale, Spokane county, the grass appears to be on the jump, owing to the nice warm weather of the past few days, and the stock can be seen on a thousand hills.

Mizpah Lodge No. 11, Daughters of Rebecca, I. O O F, was organized at Port Townsend Saturday night The new lodge has thirty members. A A Plummer is the secretary

The Yakima *Signal* says that there are not a dozen head of fat beef cattle in the country, but the rapid growth of the rich bunch grass will soon put them in condition for the market.

A new cannery is to be built on Shoalwater bay near Long island this season, wherein salmon, clams and oysters will be canned The intention is to keep it running the year round.

Vancouver *Independent* Mayor Smith has filed with the city clerk his veto of the ordinance granting terminal facilities and right of way to the Vancouver, Klickitat & Yakima Railroad company

The Olympia *Transcript* says The Olympia Bar association is taking steps to send a committee to Vancouver to meet and welcome Judge Allyn to the territory, and at the same time to confer with him in regard to his place of residence

Wednesday, says the *Review*, a colony of sixteen young Swedes went out with tools and provisions to work for the Spokane Lime company. They were all stout, robust looking men, and will no doubt be of great service to the company.

Oscar Staempfli, of Seattle, is just recovering from a severe scalding he got some time ago He and some boys were experimenting with the wonderful power of steam. They secured an empty coal oil can and half-filled it with water, and then built a good fire under it. After the water had boiled awhile Oscar went up to turn off the steam to see it "puff out like a real engine." Instead of turning the valve to let the steam out, he shut it down all the tighter, and the can exploded, scalding him very severely.

Spokane Falls paper There is a bad lot drifting into the city on the crest of the spring boom. The city must make some provisions for more adequate police protection, and also for working prisoners on the streets, so there may be something to dread from arrest.

Tacoma *News* Immigrants are settling in large numbers around Winlock, Newaukum and Chehalis valley. They are all in good circumstances, and most of them have money with which to operate in lands and farms A number of these settlers came from Tennessee and Texas

Gen J. W. Forsythe, formerly commander at Fort Walla Walla, passed up the road on Wednesday morning, to be present at the court of inquiry now being held at Fort Coeur d'Alene, says a Walla Walla paper Accompanying him were Gen H M Black Col Theo F Burr, Col J M. Moore and Capt Butler D Price

A Dayton correspondent sends us the following The March number of the *West Shore* contains a serious error, namely It states that there are 1[illegible]3 acres of deeded land in this county when it should have said 1[illegible]3,000 acres Marengo is located on the Tukanon instead of on the Touchet as that journal had it

Says the Vancouver [illegible] Hay is very scarce in Cowlitz county, owing to the great increase in the logging business on the Sound and railroad building elsewhere Hay that was left to spoil in the field last summer and brought only $2 per ton would now be worth $10 per ton Loggers attracted to Cowlitz county have been forced to stay away for lack of hay

Wednesday evening, March 30, Grand Master Holmes, assisted by Walla Walla and Waitsburg Odd Fellows, instituted Prescott lodge No 1[illegible], at Prescott, W. T, with the following officers Ira S Stiles, N G, J S Haviland, V. G, S C Culderhead, R S, W C Temple, P. S John Goyer, treasurer C A Johnson, Warden, C T Sweetzer, I G Ira S Sailes, grand lodge representative

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Victoria Times of March 28

The Canadian Pacific has ordered twenty-two new locomotives to be constructed at its shops in Montreal. Over time is being put on these engines as they are wanted at once.

The work of laying the rails on the Wellington extension has been commenced On Thursday a mile of rails was laid, and it is confidently expected that the rails will be laid to Wellington by Wednesday next.

The government has introduced and passed a bill granting a bonus of $200,000 to the Shuswap & Okanagan railway. The subsidy is at the rate of $4000 per mile, and will be payable upon completion and operation within three years, otherwise the subsidy shall lapse The bill passed its final reading this morning.

MONTANA.

Butte City is to hold an election on April 28 next to determine whether its residents desire an extension of the corporate limits of the city. The proposition is to enlarge the boundaries sufficiently to comprise about double the amount of land now embraced by them.

A Dillon special to the *Inter-Mountain* says James Walker and Jack Moore, two horse thieves, were brought in last evening from Pony by Deputy Park and lodged in jail here. They have a band of forty-three horses at Pony of various brands belonging to ranchmen in this vicinity. Arrangements are being made to drive the horses here for examination, and until that time, four days hence, the exact number of each brand will not be known.

EUGENE NOTES.

EUGENE CITY, April 1

The parents of Prof. Coolidge, from Ashland, are visiting in the city.

The gross business of the O & C road at this station for the month of March aggregated $4251.

Mr. O. W Hurd, of Florence, has purchased a fine little passenger steamer, to be placed on Siuslaw bay in May.

Our board of commissioners has purchased 160 acres of fine land near the city, to be used for county asylum purposes.

The fire department gives an entertainment next Saturday evening. Our boys are getting ready to carry off the prizes at the next tournament.

The Eugene Oratorio society will give a grand concert and musical entertainment on Saturday evening, April 9, under the direction of Prof Hepburn

Our people are looking anxiously to the completion of the O. & C to a connection with San Francisco, to give business, especially immigration, a boom

Messrs Beckwith & Son, who were closed by attachment a few weeks since, have effected a settlement and opened up for boot and shoe business again.

Several of the residents of the Siuslaw country have been in the city recently and make favorable reports regarding the rapid development of that part of the country.

The citizens of this portion of the valley would not only welcome but liberally patronize a Sunday train from here to Portland Just why it has not been put on is a mystery not explained by the well known religious tendencies of the managers

The water company are about ready for business, having washed out their mains and given several tests showing the great power of their engines. Their regular pressure from reservoir is over 1[illegible]0 feet, which can be doubled by the direct action of the pumps.

There is some talk of building a new court house. The present one was built over thirty years ago and is, of course, many years behind the times. The commissioners have decided to construct some fire proof vaults to keep the records, and while they are at it they had better go a little further and give us a good courthouse

Our merchants report business good, but most of them could stand a little more Our producers are all a little anxious about the workings of the interstate commerce law, fearing that it will effect our farmers, wool growers and hop raisers unfavorably by taxing their supplies, thereby increasing cost of production and again their produce, thereby lessening the profits

LEBANON NOTES.

LEBANON, April 1

Farmers report the fall wheat in splendid condition, and a general feeling prevails that the crop will be a large one

There is a general feeling among business men that times will improve, and that the country will enter upon a more prosperous era

J Wassam is making arrangements to put up a Queen Anne dwelling house this summer J V Ralston will commence work on his dwelling in a short time.

Rose bushes and small shrubbery generally, as well as peach trees and other varieties of fruit, have suffered greatly the past winter From present appearances the last rose of summer will be the one that faded last fall

S. G. Owen and wife, of Lincoln, Nebraska, are visiting Mrs. Dr Ballard They spent the winter in California. Mr. Owen has been a member of the legislature three times, and was the author or strong supporter of the high license law of his state He favors high license to prohibition He will return home in a few days, favorably impressed with his observations on the coast.

The change in the mail route to the narrow gauge railroad has created great indignation It makes all mail one day behind The mail arrives at Spicer's station at 7 in the evening and lays there till the next evening A petition has been circulated to have the mail carried as before The people feel a great injustice is done, and misrepresentations made as to the change. If done for economy, they are not prepared for it in that way The postal agent should look into the matter, as it effects not only all citizens here, but others interested in speedy delivery of the mails.

RAILROAD MATTERS.

It is said on good authority that the Manitoba will extend a branch line to Bismarck, Dakota.

The Northern Pacific is building a thirty two stall round house at Missoula, besides various other buildings

There is a rumor afloat that the car-shop operators of the Northern Pacific at Sprague will be transferred to Missoula.

Seattle *Times* The Commercial mill is making up a raft of about 100 000 feet of lumber which will be sent down to Smith's cove for the Seattle & Eastern road

Seattle paper of Wednesday The new locomotive for the Saxon Railroad company, the Agnes has arrived at Bond, B C, and is expected to arrive here any day

The offices of Assistant Engineer J J Donovan and Train Dispatcher H H Wilkins of Eagle Gorge, have been transferred to Weston, twenty miles east of Eagle Gorge

The Northern Pacific Railroad company, in addition to their main line, are operating the following named roads St. Paul & N. P. railroad, Little Falls & Dakota, Northern Pacific, Fergus & Black Hills; Fargo & Southwestern, James River Valley, Sanborn, Cooperstown & Turtle Mountain, Jamestown & Northern, Rocky Mountain railroad of Montana, Helena & Red Mountain Spokane Falls and Idaho, Spokane & Palouse

Broad gauge ties are strung along the Utah & Northern much of the distance from Pocatello north, awaiting the time for widening out the road, which is to be done this season

British Columbian It is reported that the price paid for the Sardonyx by the C P N Co was $46,000 . . . Mechanics in the C P R locomotive shops in Montreal are working day and night. . . It is supposed the C. P R will begin building their warehouse on their wharf in a week or ten days . . . It is rumored that Master Mechanic Cross, of the eastern division of the C. P. R., will be along shortly to take Mr Reed's place

STOCK NOTES.

The few weeks of cold weather, says a Crook county exchange, during the past winter, which caused such mortality among fall sheared sheep, will, no doubt, teach sheep men the importance of being satisfied with one crop of wool annually in the future

Crook county *Review* From conversations with several of the heaviest horse raisers in the county we learn that horses are in better condition than they have been in March for several years They have come through the winter with very little loss and in good condition, and they appear to be more free from disease than for some time. This, with the prospect of good prices the coming season, causes our horsemen to feel quite jubilant

The heaviest individual loss in sheep during the past winter that has come to our knowledge fell on Mr George H Thurston, says a Prineville paper He was ranging his flocks in the Silver lake region, Lake county, and was owner of about 7000 head of stock sheep Out of that number he has but 2000 left, 5000 having died The sheep were compelled to range for a living, as no hay or other feed was provided for them, and the range on which they were herded was not good

EXPORT TRADE.

AMOUNTS OF LUMBER AND COAL SHIPPED FROM PUGET SOUND AND BRITISH COLUMBIA DURING MARCH

Tacoma Ledger, April 1

The month of March has proved, so far, the busiest of the year to the Puget Sound mills, as more lumber was shipped in that month. There has also been more coal shipped in that time than any previous month within the recollection of your correspondent

Sixty six lumber and coal cargoes were sent from the Sound to coastwise and foreign ports during the month of March.

Forty three were lumber cargoes carried in sailing vessels,

The aggregate quantity of lumber taken by these vessels from each mill port is

Ports	Ft. lumber
Tacoma	6,000 075
Port Blakely	4 838 958
Port Gamble	4 384 000
Port Madison	2 966 000
Port Hadlock	2 597 000
Port Ludlow	1 510 000
Port Discovery	1 443,000
Utsalady	[illegible]
Seattle	1,780 000
Total	27 249 043

Twenty-three coal cargoes were sent in steamers and sailing vessels from the Sound to coastwise ports. The aggregate amount of tonnage engaged in this trade during the month amounted to 35,375 tons. Ten of these cargoes were from Tacoma and thirteen from Seattle

The coal shipments are From Tacoma, 22,171 tons, from Seattle, 22,218, total, 44,389. This amount exceeds the shipments in February by 12,000 tons

The value of the coal shipped amounted to $155,868 50

The value of the lumber shipped amounted to $371,202.

The steamers George W. Elder and Mexico made each two trips during the month, carrying, besides coal, large quantities of produce and iron, the estimated value of which amounted to $50,000.

The steamer Idaho made one trip to Alaska, with merchandise valued at $15,000

The gross values of cargoes exported during the month were as follows Lumber $371 202, Coal $155,861, merchandise and produce $[illegible] total $599,563

The total tonnage which sailed from Puget sound for foreign and coastwise ports aggregates 68,552

Five American vessels, loaded with coal at Departure bay and six at Nanaimo for coastwise ports. Total tonnage, 15,996 total amount of coal, 30,045 tons

COQUILLE BAR IMPROVEMENTS.

Bandon Recorder, March 26

This week Capt. H. S Littlefield, superintendent in charge of the government works here and at Coos bay, has signed the contract with J H Marshall for furnishing 25,000 lineal feet of piling, the contract price being four cents per foot as per bid made on March 7 The work will begin here about May 1st. The amount of money remaining over from last fall of the $50,000 appropriation last granted is between $10,000 and $15,000, probably nearer the latter than the former sum There was an appropriation of $30,000 for Coos bay last year This sum yet remains, less a little expenditure for ground sluicing done the past winter, and the proportional expense account for maintenance of the department having these matters in charge. Owing to depth of water at Coos bay in which the work has to be performed, it is probable there will be nothing done this season, with so small an appropriation on hand, for the reason that the expense of preparing for the work is quite great, again there is ample water on the bar, and no immediate need of improvements so far as shipping interests now are concerned The coming season, all the work done here will be extension of the sea wall or dyke right out into the heavy breaker lines, and the work is therefore important in its performance as well as more or less difficult. That it will greatly benefit the [illegible] is seemingly no ground for doubt, in view of the marked change for the better already brought about by the dyke just built. It is true that the system is an experimental one, but we believe it is an experiment prompted by wisdom

GOOD SHOWING.

Eugene City Review March 30

During the year 1886 our city council made a good many improvements upon the streets of the city, and yet the property holders have only paid a two mill tax The following represents the financial situation

Cash on hand April 1st 1886	[illegible] 44 68
Tax collections	1 33[illegible]
Property tax for street grade	1 07 15
Fines licenses etc	1 1 07
Total	[illegible] 25
Warrants paid	6 0 69
Balance on hand	5 01 59

In addition there are yet several hundred dollars of uncollected tax, which will swell the balance to what it was a year ago This is a commendable showing, and our city officers are entitled to an honest recognition of their faithful services

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR WORK.

Tacoma Ledger March 30

Ivanhoe commandery, No 4, Knights Templar, met in special conclave at 3 P M yesterday, and conferred the red cross order upon three companions At 6 30 the knights marched in uniform to the Tacoma, where a splendid repast was in waiting After the banquet, which was enlivened by toasts and pleasant replies, the line of march was taken up for the asylum During the evening the order of Knights Templar was conferred upon Nathan S. Porter of Olympia, Charles I Leavenworth and Wm A Anderson of Cosmopolis A number of visitors were present, among whom were Sir Knights Wm Wright of San Francisco, A E Palmer, John I Lamon, D B Stewart W H Llewellyn, Isaac Parker, S C Simmeon and H J Hughes of Seattle.

OREGON CORN.

Wasco Sun March 30

Mr John Miller has just left at this office a specimen of what the Inland Empire can produce in the way of corn The collection consists of seven ears of the varieties King Philip, King George and White Dent, well filled and measuring from nine to fourteen inches in length. This corn was raised about ten miles west of The Dalles, on high table land, without irrigation, was planted about the 8th of May, 1886, and was the product of the driest season known in Eastern Oregon during the past twenty five years For a country that makes but little calculation on its corn crop this is a good showing

SHIPPING HORSES EAST.

Walla Walla Statesman

Unless the interstate commerce bill will cause rates to advance too high, there will be [illegible] 10 000 head of Oregon and Washington horses shipped to eastern markets the present year The Pacific coast has an abundance of horse flesh, and the Atlantic states have fine horse markets, and the only drawback to our horse raisers is the expense of transportation The Oregon and Washington territory horse possesses a power of endurance which the Atlantic horse does not attain.

THAT HACKING COUGH can be so quickly cured by Shiloh's Cure We guarantee it.
WOODARD, CLARKE & CO, Agents.

WASHINGTON INDIANS.

Col M. A. Thomas Interviewed—Red Man's Advance in Civilization—His Farms and Schools—The Various Tribes

Tacoma Ledger

A few days ago a representative of this paper had a talk with Col. M A. Thomas, of Baltimore, United States Indian inspector, who has been on duty on Puget sound for the past two months Col Thomas has inspected the various agencies and made a general examination of the books and accounts of the various superintendents and agents. He is an untiring officer, and in his work here strove to do honor to the department which he represented He carefully went over the ground and made a thorough investigation of all the agencies Included in the Puyallup agency there are five separate and distinct reservations, Puyallup, Nisqually, Chehalis, Squaxin and Skokomish. Embraced in the agency there are from 1200 to 1500 Indians Those of the three first named reservations are engaged more particularly in farming, while those of the other reservations are more properly clam diggers and fish eaters, and live mostly upon the shores of the upper sound, subsisting chiefly, on hunting and fishing

THE PUYALLUP AGENCY.

The Puyallup agency head quarters are two miles in a direct line by railroad from Tacoma, in fact the main line of the Northern Pacific road runs through the reservation. The agent is Edwin Eells Upon the reservation are about 600 Indians, many of whom have been allotted tracts of farming land as fine as can be found in Washington territory Many half breeds live there, and some of them have good homes, and considerable stock. They raise considerable produce, hay and potatoes principally, which they sell to the merchants of Tacoma, and get good profits for their labor The government buildings are large and comfortable, and yet for the accommodation of scholars at the school the building is entirely too small. An effort is now on foot to obtain an appropriation of $10,000 for the erection of an additional boarding school to accommodate 100 or more scholars The proposition is to merge into one large school there, the other two schools at the Chehalis and Skokomish reservations, the intention being to create an industrial and training school similar to that near Salem, Oregon, where the Indians may not only be taught to read and write, but may be given a trade and be fitted in other ways for business The school at the Puyallup reservation numbers nearly 100 boarders, and there are a number of the Nisqually Indians who cannot be accommodated from lack of room It is in fine condition, the scholars are quite bright and some of them particularly apt and will cope well with scholars of the white race. The Puyallup Indians are considered to be a more intelligent set than the other tribes, from the fact that their homes are near Tacoma, Puyallup, Sumner and other points, and they are thrown among the whites more than any of the others in Western Washington. They are better able to speak correctly the English language from constant intercourse and business relations with the whites than those of the more isolated portions of the territory.

OTHER AGENCIES.

The Tulalip agency comprises the Tulalip, Lummi, Swinomish, Port Madison and Muckleshoot reservations, with headquarters of the agency at Tulalip, at the head of Possession sound, about sixty five miles from Tacoma The superintendent and agent here is Wilson H. Talbott, who has control over five reservations and about 1200 Indians who reside thereon Only at one place within the agency, and this is at Tulalip, is there a school, and this is a Roman Catholic institution under the management of secular priests and sisters of Providence. It numbers 115 scholars. It is what is known as a contract school, and the only one of the kind in Western Washington The United States government has made contracts with the managers of the school, and pays them at the rate of $108 per year for each child, not to exceed 100 scholars, hence the managers are educating fifteen Indian children, for which they receive no pay from the government The terms of the contract of these priests and Sisters of Providence are that for this amount they will feed, clothe, board and educate each child They have a fine school, well managed, and the children make great progress towards civilization There is little difference between these Indians and those of the Puyallup agency, except that many of the elder persons are less intelligent upon the Tulalip agency They have considerable agricultural land, fine gardens, and raise a great amount of farm produce for home consumption are thrifty and mostly in a healthy, growing condition

CLALLAM INDIANS.

On the straits of Juan de Fuca, near New Dungeness, there is a small Indian settlement at Jamestown. This is the home of Clallam Indians, about 200 in number There is no reservation there and the government makes little provisions for them except in the furnishing of a teacher for their school of some twenty scholars. These Indians really belong to the Skokomish reservation and are now under the control of Superintendent Eells of the Puyallup agency. They have wandered away, however, from this reservation, a distance of nearly 100 miles to their present location Sometime in the year 1873 they went to Jamestown, and there purchased about 200 acres of land, much of which is good agricultural land, upon which many of them make their living. The remainder of them have no lands, but work for the white farmers, and fish in the straits. After they had been there for some time, probably a couple of years or more, they found a way to procure whisky from the whites and indulged freely in drinking and frequently become dangerous to the members of their own race, as well as the whites Some complaint was made and the government became aware of the fact of their frequent sprees and acts of dissipation In view of the imminent peril of white residents near by, the government ordered Superintendent Eells to remove them from the straits to the Skokomish reservation. He went down and held a consultation with them and explained to them why they had been ordered to remove to the reserve, which they had abandoned They told Mr Eells that they drank no more than the white men did, however, if that was the only reason why they must be removed, they would desist from drinking as they would much rather live there than go back to the reservation and receive annuities allowed them by the government Upon the strength of this promise the government, deeming them as well off there as upon the reservation, allowed them to remain, where they are to day.

AT NEAH BAY.

Six miles from the mouth of the Straits and near the Pacific ocean and Cape Flattery light house at Neah bay are the Makah Indians A short distance from there is the Quillayute settlement, the inhabitants of which are known as the Quillayutes, Both of these tribes are within the Neah bay agency superintended by the agent, William S Powell. The Indian village at Neah bay is one of the prettiest of all the agencies, and particularly in summer and early fall is a charming resort The mountain scenery of the Olympic and coast range is particularly wild and romantic There is little agriculture upon the reservation. In front are the straits and the ocean, while directly back are the foothills of the mountains a dense forest and heavily timbered country Upon the reservation are [illegible] Indians There are two schools [illegible] well attended, with a corps of teachers, and every opportunity afforded for the education of the race. These Indians are a very industrious and enterprising race as a rule, although they are extremely dull and [illegible] They subsist solely by hunting, fishing and other fisheries They own five sealing schooners and for about four months beginning in February they are busily engaged in catching seal, the skins of which are converted into money They kill some few whales and catch many deep sea fish of large size

ALONG THE COAST.

The last and most distant is the Quinault agency along the coast near Gray's harbor in charge of Capt Charles Willoughby. On this reservation are about 500 Indians, composed of the Quinaiutes, Hohs and Quits They are scattered along the coast from Gray's harbor to Cape Flattery These tribes are [illegible] endowed with a less degree of the human instinct than any of the others mentioned. They know little, if anything, of the world except to hunt and fish along the coast and to kill elk, deer and bear in the mountains which form their chief subsistence. They are exceedingly superstitious, oppose education and adhere to the original ideas, customs and manners of the early ages of their race They are dull, indolent and quite bereft of learning and advancement They however, have a fine school at Quinault and Capt. Willoughby does all in his power to instruct the young children. The school is small, numbering about twenty five scholars most of the time. The Indians there are so superstitious that they have been known to carry [illegible] fearing [illegible] the doc[illegible] out that [illegible] other [illegible]

Colonel Thomas [illegible] talk said that [illegible] in Western Washington [illegible]

The Indians [illegible] have one good trait. They are all harmless and never interfere [illegible] whites, [illegible] during the Indian war of Washington territory and Oregon in 1855-6, [illegible] of these Indians [illegible] the whites in the killing of their own race [illegible] white race [illegible] Upon some of the [illegible] their own tribunals of [illegible] Indian citizens [illegible] adjudicate all [illegible] arise among them [illegible] and criminal [illegible] judges—all of whom [illegible] Indians [illegible] upon a point of law [illegible] or agent of the [illegible] over them [illegible] justice of the supreme court [illegible] disputed points of the [illegible]

STORY OF A POSTAL CARD.

I was affected with [illegible] Trouble—
For twelve years!
After trying all the doctors [illegible] medicines I could hear of, I [illegible]
"Bitters,"
And I am perfectly cured [illegible]
All the time!
I respectfully, B F EXON [illegible]
May 4, 1883

BUFFALO, [illegible]

It has cured me of several diseases, [illegible] nervousness, sickness at the stomach, [illegible] troubles, etc I have not seen a sick day in years, since I took Hop Bitters. All my [illegible] are using them. [illegible]

ASHBURNHAM, MASS. Jan. [illegible]

I have been very sick over two years. They all gave me up as past cure I tried the most skillful physicians, but they did not reach the worst part. The lungs and heart would fill up every night and distress me, and my throat was very bad I told my children I should never die in peace till I had tried Hop Bitters. When I had taken two bottles they helped me very much indeed. When I had taken two more bottles I was well. There was a lot of sick folks here who have seen how they cured me, and they used them and were cured and feel as thankful as I do that there is so valuable a medicine made.
Yours truly, MRS JULIA G [illegible]

$3,000 Lost

"A tour to Europe that cost me $3000, done me less good than one bottle of Hop Bitters, they also cured my wife of fifteen years' nervous weakness, sleeplessness and dyspepsia."—R M, Auburn, N Y

Baby Saved!

We are so thankful to say that our nursing baby was permanently cured of a dangerous and protracted constipation and irregularity of the bowels, by the use of Hop Bitters by its mother, which at the same time restored her to perfect health and strength.—The Parents, Rochester, N Y.

Unhealthy or inactive kidneys cause [illegible] Bright's disease, rheumatism and a host of other serious and fatal diseases, which can be prevented with Hop Bitters if taken in time.

"Luddington, Mich, Feb 2, [illegible] I have sold Hop Bitters for ten years and there is no remedy that equals them for bilious attacks, kidney complaints, and all diseases [illegible] this malarial climate. H T ALEXANDER

"Monroe, Mich, Sept 25, 188[illegible] I have been taking Hop Bitters for [illegible] of kidneys and bladder It has done for me what four physicians failed to do—cured me. The effect of the Bitters seemed like magic to me [illegible] L [illegible]

GENTS —Your Hop Bitters have been of great value to me. I was laid up with typhoid fever for over two months, and could get no relief until I tried your Hop Bitters. To those suffering from debility, or any one in feeble health, I cordially recommend them. J C STOETZEL, 683 Fulton street, Chicago Ill.

Can You Answer This?

Is there a person living who ever saw a case of ague, biliousness, nervousness or neuralgia, or any disease of the stomach, liver or kidneys that Hop Bitters will not cure.

"My Mother says Hop Bitters is the only thing that will keep her from [illegible] attacks of paralysis and headache.—[illegible]

"My little sickly, puny baby, was changed into a great bouncing boy, and I was raised from a sick bed by using Hop Bitters a short time." [illegible]

In Portland.

FREE TOME
DR. LIEBIG & CO.
SPECIAL
PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS
[illegible]
Knickerbocker House, Washington st.
between Third and Fourth,
[illegible]
LOCAL BRANCH.
[illegible]

[illegible] CA[illegible]
Cures Female Complaints. A Great [illegible]
Remedy. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS

[illegible] CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH
Original and Only Genuine
LADIES
[illegible] Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Square, Phila[illegible]

DEAFNESS [illegible] CURED [illegible]

MANHOOD RESTORED [illegible]

Crossman's Specific Mixture
[illegible]

to carry their [illegible] feating dea [illegible] the coo[illegible] outina way The [illegible] ncu atly among chil[illegible] l ary diseases of a low [illegible] o her comp aints

Colonel Thomas, in [illegible] talk said that as far as [illegible] in Western Washing[illegible]

The Ind ans o[illegible] have one good trai[illegible] harmless and [illegible] whites, provoke quarrel[illegible] during the Ind an [illegible] territory and Oregon [illegible] of the e Indians [illegible] the whites in the [illegible] wh te race have no [illegible] soever they may [illegible] Upon some of the [illegible] their own term of [illegible] Indian offenses [illegible] adjud cate all [illegible] art e among the [illegible] and criminal juri[illegible] judges—all of whom are Ind[illegible] upon a point of law and [illegible] ent or agen of the [illegible] over them is called [illegible] just ce of the supreme c[illegible] disputed point s of the cour[illegible]

STORY OF A POSTAL

I was affected with kidney Trouble— [illegible] for [illegible] years After trying all the doctors [illegible] cines I could hear of, I used [illegible] Bitters And I am perfectly cured [illegible] all the time [illegible] respectfully B F BOOTH, Sa[illegible]

Brat for [illegible] It has cured me of several [illegible] nervousness, sickness [illegible] troubles, etc I have no[illegible] years, since I took Hop Bitter[illegible] bors use them MRS F[illegible]

ASHBURNHAM, MASS Jan I have been very sick over [illegible] gave me up as past cure [illegible] ful physicians, but they did no [illegible] pa t The lungs and heart [illegible] night and distress me and my [illegible] bad I old my children I should [illegible] peace till I had tried Hop Bitters [illegible] taken two bottles they helped [illegible] deed When I had taken two more [illegible] well There was a lot of [illegible] have seen how they cured me [illegible] them and were cured and feel [illegible] that there is so valuable a medi[illegible] Yours truly, MISS JULIA [illegible]

$3,000 Lost

"A tour to Europe that cost me [illegible] less good than one bottle of [illegible] also cured my wife of fifteen [illegible] weakness, sleeplessness and dy[illegible] R. M., Auburn, N Y

Baby Saved

We are so thankful to say [illegible] baby was permanently cured o[illegible] protracted constipation and [illegible] bowels, by the use of Hop Bit[illegible] mother, which at the same time [illegible] perfect health and strength—T[illegible] Rochester, N Y

☞ Unhealthy or inactive kidney[illegible] "Bright s disease, rheumatism [illegible] other serious and fatal disease[illegible] prevented with Hop Bitters" [illegible]

"Loddington, Mich , Feb 2, [illegible] Hop Bitters for ten years, and I [illegible] icine that equals them for bil ous [illegible] com plaints and all diseases inc[illegible] larial climate H T ALEX[illegible]

"Monroe, Mich , Sept. 25th [illegible] have been taking Hop Bitters [illegible] of kidneys and bladder [illegible] what our physicians failed [illegible] The effect of the Bitters seem[illegible] me [illegible]

GENTS —Your Hop Bitters [illegible] value to me I was laid up [illegible] for over two months, and co[illegible] until I used your Hop Bitters [illegible] ing from debility, or any one [illegible] cordially recommend them [illegible] 685 Fulton street, Chicago, Ill.

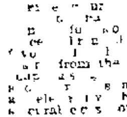
Can You Answer It

Is there a person living who [illegible] ague, biliousness, nervousness [illegible] any disease of the stomach, liver [illegible] Hop Bitters will not cure?

"My Mother says Hop Bitters [illegible] that will keep her from seve[illegible] sis and headache —*Ed Osw go S*[illegible]

"My little sickly, puny baby, w[illegible] a great bouncing boy, and I [illegible] ached by using Hop Bitters a[illegible] A [illegible]

In Portland.



DR. LIEBIG & CO
SPECIAL
PHYSICIANS [illegible]
OF SAN [illegible]

THE ABOVE [illegible] [illegible] rounding [illegible]

Knickerbocker House, [illegible]
between Third and [illegible]

[illegible]

Cures Female Complaints, A [illegible] Kidney Remedy, ☞ SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

[illegible] ROYAL PILLS [illegible] ENGLISH [illegible]

DEAFNESS [illegible] RESTORED [illegible] FREE

Crossman's [illegible] Mixture [illegible] per bottle. [illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY April 1

[illegible] receipts include 3 cars canned beef, 4 [illegible] 1 car lemons, 2 cars canned [illegible] 1 car stamped ware

[illegible] RECEIPTS—Past twenty four hours [illegible] lbs wheat, 1[illegible]0 ctls oats 30 ctls mill [illegible] 1960 lbs hides, 30 cs eggs 6 [illegible] lbs hops 300 sks onions 141 pkgs [illegible] head cattle Also from the [illegible] ctls wheat, 263 bbls flour, 25 [illegible] 2 head cattle and 14 horses

[illegible]—There is nothing new to report. No [illegible] doing on foreign export account. To[illegible] mostly represent through San Fran[illegible] Local quotations nominal

[illegible]—The market is very weak with [illegible] inquiry Disengaged tonnage is pil[illegible] rapidly, and now consists of 11 iron [illegible] On berth there are but 4 vessels—one [illegible] and left down this morning As to [illegible] be a full quotation in the present [illegible] the market

[illegible] under better inquiry The price yesterday [illegible] to 14c.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

[illegible] YORK April 1—There was a little more [illegible] the stock market to-day It was fever[illegible] and on the whole heavy There was [illegible] a large realizing during the day, but [illegible] absorbed the offerings London and [illegible] doing considerable buying There [illegible] activity in coal stocks upon an advance [illegible] The market was firm at the opening [illegible] showing advances of ⅛ to ½ per cent [illegible] figures There was a marked de[illegible] in the afternoon business and further [illegible] were made under the lead of [illegible] toward the close it again be[illegible] heavy The close was moderately active [illegible] prices with few exceptions made all [illegible] fractions only

[illegible] and state bonds were dull and [illegible] to firm

MONEY, BONDS AND STOCKS

NEW YORK, April 1—Money on call loaned [illegible] to 8 closed offered [illegible] prime mercantile [illegible] to 6[illegible] sterling exchange, quiet, $4 84½ [illegible] days $4 86½ for demand

BONDS

	99½	4½s coupon)	109¾
[illegible] coupon)	128¼	Pacific 6s	126½

STOCKS.

American Express	110¼	N Y Central	128
Canada Pacific	61¾	Oregon Navigation	102
Canada Southern	61¼	Transcontinental	33⅛
Central Pacific	39	Improvement	40¼
Rio Grande	[illegible]	Pacific Mail	5[illegible]
Erie	39¼	Texas Pacific	31½
Kansas & Texas	23½	Union Pacific	41
Northern Pacific	28¾	Pacific Express	20[illegible]
N P Preferred	60	Western Union	76½
Northwestern	130½		

MONEY MARKET

LONDON April 1—Consols 101 13 16 Bank of England rate of interest 3 per cent. Silver bullion [illegible] 44.

NEW YORK April 1—Sterling exchange long [illegible] short $4 88 U S bonds 3s, 100 ex coup [illegible] ex-coup. 4½s 109¾

SAN FRANCISCO April 1—Transfers 6[illegible]7½ [illegible] exchange 60 days $4 84@4 84½ doc [illegible] $4 8[illegible]@4 83½

MINING STOCKS

NEW YORK April 1—Mining shares were [illegible] strong with the following closing [illegible] $1 30 Amador $2 0 Eureka [illegible] El Crisol $6 12 Homestake $14 50 [illegible] Middlebar $1 65, Plymouth $1[illegible] 7 [illegible] Standard $1 Stanislaus $1 50

SAN FRANCISCO MINING STOCKS REPORT.

SAN FRANCISCO April 1—The feeling was [illegible] and prices marked a point or two [illegible] Con. Va. declared the usual 50 cents divi[illegible] which had a beneficial effect upon the mar[illegible] [illegible] the decline The principal advances [illegible] Best & Belcher [illegible] Potosi 1¼ [illegible] Sierra Nevada 40c [illegible] Closing prices were

Con. Cal. & Va.	13 50	Ophir	[illegible] 00
Best & Belcher	6 15	Potosi	7 [illegible]
Sierra Nevada	3 [illegible]	Chollar	[illegible]
Hale & Norcross	3 [illegible]	Union	2 [illegible]
Gould & Curry	3 20	Savage	[illegible]
Yellow Jacket	4 2[illegible]	Bodie	2 60
Mexican Queen	2 25	Bullion	10
Grand Prize [illegible]	6 50	Alta	2 10
[illegible]	3 0	Justice	1 35
[illegible]	1 [illegible]	Bodie	1 25
Parker	60	Benton	6[illegible]
[illegible]	1 10	Andes	1 05

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS

SAN FRANCISCO April 1 — Receipts — Wheat [illegible] 1,[illegible]00 qr sks barley, 1400 ctls [illegible] sks oats none

[illegible]—The market is very weak with hardly [illegible] Disengaged tonnage is piling up [illegible] the fleet now comprising 11 iron and [illegible] while on berth there are but 4 vessels

[illegible]—Firmly held and prices unchanged—nom[illegible] [illegible] for No 1 shipping There are no [illegible] transactions to report trade being [illegible] Few buyers in the market at present prices [illegible] consider the position in their favor and [illegible] The weather continues dry [illegible] the state and the usual talk of poor [illegible] is current The option market was [illegible] to-day opening strong but gradually [illegible] It is claimed that a number of shorts [illegible] within the past few days Stock of [illegible] in the city 21 500 tons

[illegible] call were, forenoon session Buyer the [illegible]—[illegible] tons at $1 78½ 100 tons at $1 78¼, 600 [illegible] 100 tons at $1 77¾, 200 tons at [illegible] Buyer the year—100 tons at $1 90¼, 100 [illegible] 500 tons at $1 90 Seller the year [illegible] [illegible] tons at $1 67¾, 100 tons [illegible] 100 tons at $1 67¾, 100 tons at $1 67½ [illegible] session Buyer the season—900 tons at [illegible] tons at $1 77 200 tons at $1 76¾, 200 [illegible] Buyer the year—$1 88 bid. Seller [illegible]—[illegible] tons at $1 66 200 tons at $1 65½ [illegible] at $1 [illegible] 100 tons at $1 65 [illegible] 100 tons at [illegible] Spot storage paid, 100 tons at $1 70¼ [illegible] at $1 70

Barley—The stock of barley in city warehouses [illegible] tons. The market is firm with a [illegible] demand and liberal offerings No 1 feed [illegible] $1 05@1 07½ No 2 feed, 9[illegible]c@$1 02½ [illegible] good demand and steady at $1 12½@1 17½ [illegible] $1 0[illegible]@1 1[illegible] for No 2 Options—Con[illegible] business doing buyer season ranged [illegible] $1 0[illegible] to $1 10¼ and back to $1 09¾, buyer [illegible] $1 1[illegible]

Oats—There is a strong undertone to the market [illegible] having confidence in higher prices busi[illegible] small in Oregon and Washington and mod[illegible] [illegible] Nebraskas. Stocks of oats in city [illegible] 1[illegible]00 tons. Quote Oregon good to [illegible] $1 6[illegible]@1 0[illegible] common to fair, $1 5[illegible]@1 62½, [illegible] $1 [illegible]@1 42½

[illegible]—Very firm and scarce Bran quoted [illegible] middlings $2[illegible]@25.

[illegible]—Receipts are small and tone of the [illegible] firm. Choice qualities in demand and fetch [illegible] prices unchanged.

[illegible]—Firm, quote Oregon and Washington at [illegible]

[illegible]—Firm and in demand at 2¼@3c.

[illegible]—Slow and unchanged at 5¾@6c for Cal [illegible]

[illegible]—No new transactions reported lately [illegible] market holds firm

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, April 1—Wheat was steady on open [illegible] off towards noon, closing steady at [illegible] Opened at 91¾c April 92¾c May, [illegible] July 91½ August. At noon 91 [illegible] May 9[illegible]c June 91¼c July [illegible] Au[illegible] Closed 91⅞c April 92½c May, 91 [illegible] June,

NEW YORK April 1.—Copper—Dull
Lead—Steady
Tin—Quiet.
[illegible]—Sales [illegible] bags spot, fair Rio $15 25 [illegible] and firm April $13 65@ [illegible] May [illegible] June and July $13 65@13 70
[illegible]—Dull and nominal refined, quiet
[illegible]—Quiet and steady pulled, 14[illegible]c Texas

CHICAGO MARKETS

CHICAGO April 1—Wheat was more active to[illegible] [illegible] up at noon under good buying but [illegible] on afternoon call and sold below last ev[illegible] [illegible] Opened [illegible]c April, 83[illegible]c May [illegible] July At noon [illegible]c April 8[illegible] [illegible] June 81c July Closed, 7[illegible]c April [illegible] June 80[illegible]c July
[illegible]—Pork firm lard and ribs easier [illegible] lard $7 3[illegible] May ribs $8 2[illegible] May [illegible] to cash

CHICAGO April 1—Cattle—Receipts 6000, sto[illegible] [illegible] very dull at $ [illegible]
[illegible]—Receipts 13 000 strong for heavy Shoul[illegible] [illegible] and mixed $5 50@ [illegible] [illegible] natives $3 [illegible]

PETROLEUM

NEW YORK April 1—Petroleum was [illegible] opened at 61[illegible]c highest 63[illegible]c, low [illegible] closed 6[illegible]c [illegible] 516 000 bbls

Foreign Markets.

[illegible]

[illegible] April 1—Weather cool and wet. Float[illegible] [illegible] but steady Cargoes on passage [illegible] firmly held Mark Lane wheat [illegible] California cargoes nearly [illegible] just shipped or promptly to be [illegible] country markets quiet

[illegible] April 1—Spot wheat very dull [illegible] No 2 spring, [illegible] per cental [illegible] best baker s Minnesota [illegible]s 6d per [illegible] [illegible] in Liverpool April 1 Wheat [illegible] flour, 210 000 to 220 000 bbls [illegible] No 1 California, April, 7s 10[illegible]d [illegible] July [illegible] August [illegible]

[illegible] April 1—Wheat and flour on spot firmer [illegible] markets generally dearer

LIVERPOOL GRAIN MARKET

LIVERPOOL April 1—Wheat quiet supply [illegible] [illegible]d@7s 10d, Western spring 7s [illegible] [illegible] Mixed Western, 1s 1[illegible]d per ctl

WOOL SALES AT LONDON

LONDON April 1—Last arrivals for wool sales [illegible] for series of 2[illegible] 000 bales of [illegible] bales were forwarded direct. The [illegible] with 2000 bales brought for[illegible] [illegible] made about 210,000 bales of [illegible] were not sold. Following are to[illegible] [illegible] in detail

[illegible] bales scoured 9½d@3s 1[illegible]d do, [illegible] pieces [illegible]d@1s 3½d greasy, 7d@1s 1½d, [illegible] pieces, 5½d—2400

New South Wales scoured, 1s ½d@1s 7½d do [illegible] and pieces, 4½d@1s 1d greasy, 5d@1s [illegible]d, [illegible] and pieces, 3½d@9½d,

South Australia sales 100 bales, scoured 1s 2d, [illegible] 4d.

[illegible] sales, 800 bales, scoured, 9½d@1s 1d, [illegible] and pieces, 10½d@2d, greasy 6½d@9d

New Zealand sales, 1600 bales, scoured 8½d@1s [illegible] and pieces, 8½d@11½d greasy, 8d@ [illegible] and pieces, 5d@9d

[illegible] sales, 300 bales, scoured, 8d@1s ¼d, [illegible]

Cape of Good Hope and Natal, sales 200 bales; [illegible] greasy 4½d@1s 4½d.

[illegible] at Plummer's, the druggist.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

DOMESTIC PORTS

SAN FRANCISCO, April 1—Arrived—Str Oregon, 4 20 P M Sailed—Ship Clarence S. Bement Nanaimo, bk C O Whitmore Departure bay, str Geo W Elder Puget sound.

Astoria wires down

EAST PORTLAND LETTER LIST.

Letters remaining in the postoffice, East Portland, April 1, 1887

WOMEN'S LIST

Albright, Miss Laura V 2	Meeker, C M
Anderson, Mrs	McCoen Mrs J
	McLean, Mary 2
Chambers, Mamy	Otterberg M
Dempsey Jane	
Dyggart, T S	Smith, Miss Clara
Hobbs Mrs	Thomas Johanes
Hilton, Mrs O	Terry Miss Emma
	Tolgers, Mrs Jane
Kirtley, Miss N	Thomas, Mrs M
Lande Josephine 2	Wilson Mrs Mollie
	Williams, Lu
Mitchell, Mrs Mary	

MEN'S LIST.

Angelo A M	Fillot Charles	Meir Ch
Anderson P		McGraff G W
Anderson Jacob	Fenmore Aron	McLee, Geo
Andrews & Co		
Austin, J B	Gillespie Rev C	Pfeffer, O
	Gilson, J W	Pedigo J J
Bruce M		Phelan, John
Bowles Jesse	Hams Christian	
Burk, F 2		Richardson, Mr
	Love, N S	
Campbell Tom 3	Love, S M	Stephens, J F
Central Hotel	Love Nash	Standard Oil Co
Casse James	Long Dave	Silbert, Chas
Campbell, O	Louis L	Thull Casper
Clark, Fisher-49	Lesser, Philip	Tompkins J F
Davy, Charles	Mooney John	Wilson H F
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THE COMMUNE.

A Great Danger which Continues to Threaten Paris.

A Paris correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* writes "We hear plenty about the probabilities and even certainty of another Franco-German war, but nothing is said about another commune Yet the one is as likely as the other. And if, as Prince Bismarck said, the war of 1870 was child's play compared with what the war of 1880 would be, the last commune was like a stream trying to force its banks beside the terrible torrents of savagery and devilry which will be let loose during the next. In fact, the anarchists are already thinking and planning how they will act in case of war At every one of their meetings the question "Action of the revolutionists and anarchists in war" is considered I have been present recently at several of their meetings and have heard their dangerous spokesmen interpret their sentiments Here are some specimens of the oratory of these firebrands "We will accept the arms they offer us" said Companion Berthon in a meeting on Sunday last "We will even demand them and, once armed, then *nos fusils à l'épaule*, we will fight—but against our exploiteurs With us it will not be war against the Germans, but war against the bourgeois" The same statement was expressed by other speakers and encored by 300 citizens "When the day comes," said Louise Michel in the same meeting, "we will shoot Pere Grevy, the Goblets and the whole pack of them in the Champ de Mars" Such an inoffensive gentleman as M Alexander Dumas fils is included among the doomed for an article on "Francillon," the *Cri du Peuple* the other day hoped he would not escape the revolutionary firing party by premature death Weeks ago, in the cemetery of Pere-la Chaise, a speaker of the Blanqui color, not by any means so brutal as the anarchists, asked "Why should we fight our brothers, the German workmen? We desire no revenge against our enemies of the Commune and against those in power to-day" Then, they talk about putting the torch to buildings, of assassinating right and left and of smashing up the republic—sentiments which find responsive cheers "We must not leave Paris unprotected as it was in 1870" They are to take care of Paris in their own peculiar way These anarchists are not to be trifled with. They are more numerous than the communists were Their hatred of republicans and the present regime is intense. They are organized, they have a right to meet, they publish newspapers and have other means of propagating their doctrines which did not exist under the empire There are other bodies—possibilists and socialists—who are likely to join the anarchists in their work of burning down everybody and everything that is op Then there is that dangerous body, the municipal council of Paris, with its troops of trained scholars, and recently some of the mayors—communistic every one of them—have been organizing volunteer corps of young men, not old enough for the army, who keep rifles at their own homes During a war a strong force would have to be always in Paris to keep the inflammable elements in check which will be difficult in any case, should the result be defeat, it will be impossible.

THE REV GEO H. THAYER of Bourbon, Ind , says Both myself and wife owe our lives to SHILOH'S CONSUMPTION CURE." 9
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ADDED TO THE LIBRARY

The following new books have been received and added to the Library Association of Portland during the week

Ralph Waldo Emerson, his Maternal Ancestors, with some reminiscences of him By David Greene Haskins, D. D

The Greville Memoirs, (Third and Concluding part) A Journal of the Reign of Queen Victoria, from 1852 to 1860. By the late Charles C F. Greville Edited by Henry Reeve

Applied Christianity, Moral Aspects of Social Questions By Washington Gladden

The International Scientific Series, The Geographical and Geological Distribution of Animals By Angelo Heilprin

How to Live or the Philosophy of Housekeeping. Josephy Lyman

History of the French Revolution. By H Morse Stephens Vol 1

From the Forecastle to the Cabin By Captain S Samuels

American Commonwealths Edited by Horace E Scudder, New York, the planting and the growth of the Empire State By Ellis H Roberts 2 vols.

Short History of the Early Church By John F Hurst, D D

Warren Hastings. By Lord Macaulay

Classic French Course in English By W C Wilkinson

The Christian Religion By G P Fisher, D D

Sketches from English History By A. M Wheeler

A Century of Electricity By T C Mendenhal.

A Popular History of the United States of America from the aboriginal times to the present day John Clark Ridpath

Springhaven By R D Blackmore

Epochs of Modern History The Early Tudors, Henry VII, Henry VIII. by Rev C E Moberly.

The Startling Exploits of Dr J B Quies From the French of Paul Celiere By Mrs. Cashel Hoey and Mr. John Lillie

The Baron s Wars Nymphidia and other Poems. By Michael Drayton

Waste Land Wanderings By Charles C Abbot , M D.

A Child of the Century. By John T Wheelwright.

Ealdine and other Tales. By Karl Edmann Edler Translated from the German by the Earl of Lytton

Agriculture in some of its relations with Chemistry By F H. Storer, Professor of Agricultural Chemistry in Harvard University 2 vols

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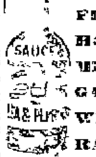

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Lenge	7 51 P M	West Scio	10 [illegible] A M
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Portland...	4 00 P. M.	Lebanon....	9 [illegible] P M
Lebanon...	4 45 A. M.	Portland	10 05 A. M.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars

Daily between Portland and Ashland

The O. & C. R. R. Ferry makes connection with all the regular trains on the East Side Div. from foot of F St.

West Side Division.

BETWEEN PORTLAND AND CORVALLIS

Mail Train.

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Portland...	7 30 A. M.	Corvallis ...	12 25 P. M.
Corvallis...	1 30 P. M.	Portland.	6 15 P. M.

At Corvallis connect with trains of Oregon Pacific R. R. for Yaquina Bay

Express Train.

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Portland...	4 50 P. M.	McMinnville	8 00 P. M.
McMinnville....	5 45 A. M.	Portland....	9 00 A. M.

Local tickets for sale and baggage checked at company's up town office cor First and Second sts. Tickets for principal points in California can only be procured at company's office.

Corner F and Front Sts., Portland, Or.

Freight will not be received for shipment after five P. M. on either the East or West Side Divisions.

R. KOEHLER	E. P ROGERS
Manager	G. F. & Pass Agent

GREAT OVERLAND ROUTE.

Northern Pacific Railroad

Shortest Line to Chicago & the East,

The Shortest Line to Council Bluffs, St. Joseph Atchison, Leavenworth, Kansas City, Manhattan, Quincy, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, New Orleans, and all points south and southeast,

VIA

ST. PAUL and MINNEAPOLIS,

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC R. R.

Is the ONLY Line Running

Passenger Trains,
Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars,
Palace Dining Cars (meals 75c),
Luxuriant Day Coaches,
Emigrant Sleepers (free of charge)

From Washington and Oregon Points

To The East

VIA ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS,

SEE THAT YOUR TICKETS READ

Via the Northern Pacific R. R. and avoid change of cars.

Leave Portland at 8 P. M daily, arrive at Minneapolis or St. Paul at noon, fourth day.

PACIFIC DIVISION.

Train leaves from and G daily at 11 00 A. M. arrive New Tacoma 6 10 P M. connecting with Co's boats for all points on Puget Sound.

CHAS. S. FEE, Gen'l Pass. Agent, St. Paul.
A. D CHARLTON Gen'l West'n Pass. Agent,
No. 2 Washington st. Portland

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

SHORTEST, QUICKEST.

AND IN EVERY RESPECT

THE BEST ROUTE.

—TO—

Montreal, Toronto Ottawa, Halifax, Portland Boston New York, Chicago, St. Paul, Omaha, Kansas City, St. Louis and All Points East and Southeast.

Finest Dining & Sleeping Car Route in the World!

Private Drawing Rooms Luxurious Smoking Rooms, and Elegant Bath Rooms attached to all Sleepers.

New and Elegant Second class Sleepers from Port Moody to Montreal, Free of Charge!

Courteous Employes, Splendid Passenger Equipments, Three Thousand Miles of Smooth Steel Rail Track, Ballasted Along its Entire Length!

An Ever Changing Panorama of Grand and Magnificent Scenery!

The Canadian Pacific Railway is the Only Line to the East from Portland via Tacoma, Seattle Victoria and All Puget Sound Points.

Sleeping Car accommodations reserved in advance

RAPID TRANSIT —LOWEST RATES

For full information or tickets call on or address
C. G. McCORD, Passenger and Freight Agt.
No 6 Washington st., Portland, Or
D. E. BROWN, District Passenger and Freight Agent Port Moody

The journey from the Pacific to the Atlantic by this new transcontinental line is one of uninterrupted magnificence from start to finish Mountains, lakes, rivers! Passing through the most magnificent canyons in the world! Twenty miles along a glacier front 'The Rocky Mountains! The Selkirks and the Gold Range'—Excel in Grandeur and Sublimity that of the Alps of Switzerland!

OREGON PACIFIC RAILROAD
ONLY POPULAR ROUTE
VERY PICTURESQUE RANGES

Fast Time! Sure Connection! New Equipment!

225 MILES SHORTER!

20 HOURS' LESS TIME!

Accommodations unsurpassed for Comfort and Safety —Fares and Freights MUCH LESS than by any other route between all points in the Willamette Valley and San Francisco!

ONLY ROUTE VIA

YAQUINA BAY!

—TO—

SAN FRANCISCO.

DAILY PASSENGER TRAINS

(Except Sunday)

Leave Yaquina	[illegible] A. M	Leave Albany	1[illegible] 40 P M
Arrive Corvallis	10 3[illegible] A. M	Arrive Corvallis	[illegible] P M
Arrive Albany	11 [illegible] A M	Arrive Yaquina	[illegible] P M

Oregon and California trains connect at Albany and Corvallis.

THE OREGON DEVELOPMENT CO'S STEAMSHIPS

—SAIL—

Willamette	Mon April 4	Yaquina City	Sat April	[illegible]
Yaquina City	Frid [illegible]	Willamette	[illegible]	
Willamette	[illegible]	Yaquina City	Wed	
Yaquina City	Wed [illegible]	Willamette	Wed	
Willamette	Mon [illegible]	Yaquina City	Wed	
Yaquina City	[illegible]	Willamette	[illegible]	

The Company reserves the right to change sailing dates.

Fares between Corvallis and San Francisco! Rail and Cabin $1[illegible]—Rail and Steerage $[illegible]

For further information apply to
C H AS C HOGUE, A. G F & P Agt. Corvallis.

OREGON RAILWAY AND NAVIGATION CO COLUMBIA RIVER [illegible]

Train for the East leaves Ash st. wharf every day at

3:15 P. M,

With Through Pullman Sleeping Cars to Council Bluffs and St Paul Walla Walla and Dayton without change Train from the East arrives at 10 15 A. M. every day,

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

FROM PORTLAND. Leaving at 12 Midnight, as follows		FROM SAN FRANCISCO Leaving Spear st. wharf at 10 A.M. as follows	
Oregon Tuesday	Mar 1	State Thursday	Mar 3
Columbia Friday	Mar 4	Oregon Tuesday	Mar 8
State Wednesday	Mar 9	Columbia Sunday	Mar 13
Oregon Monday	Mar 14	State Friday	Mar 18
Columbia Saturday	Mar 19	Oregon Wednesday	Mar 23
State Thursday	Mar 24	Columbia Monday	Mar 28
Oregon Tuesday	Mar 29	State Sunday	April 3
Columbia Monday	April 4	Oregon Friday	April 8

The company reserves the right to change steamer or sailing dates.

TO ASTORIA.

U S Mail Steamer leaves Ash st. daily, except Sunday, at 6 A. M for Astoria.

TO DALLES AND CASCADES.

Leave Ash street at 7 A M except Sunday

TO OREGON CITY, DAYTON AND CORVALLIS;

Steamer leaves Portland at 7 A M., Mondays Wednesdays and Fridays, for Dayton and way points. Returning, leave Dayton at 6 A. M. Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Corvallis steamers leave Portland at 6 A M Monday and Thursday Returning, arrive at Portland 3 P M. Wednesday and Saturday

TICKET OFFICE, ASH STREET WHARF

A. L. MAXWELL, Ticket Agent.
JNO J. BYRNE, Gen. Pass. & Ticket Agent

—THE—

Weekly Oregonian

FOR 1887.

SPECIAL OFFERS.

THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST,
THE CHICAGO INTER-OCEAN, OR
THE NEW YORK WEEKLY WORLD

AND

THE WEEKLY OREGONIAN

FOR $2 75.

No Club Subscriptions for Less Than One Year,

ARRANGEMENTS FOR CLUBBING THE WEEKLY OREGONIAN with other valuable journals at a greatly reduced price have been made

Subscribers may have THE WEEKLY OREGONIAN and either of the following publications for $2 75 a year, viz

WEEKLY OREGONIAN and American Agriculturist	$2 75
WEEKLY OREGONIAN and New York Weekly World	2 75
WEEKLY OREGONIAN and Chicago Weekly Inter Ocean	2 75

The value of the *American Agriculturist* is too well known to require special commendation It is enough to say that it still maintains the place it has so long held as the most valuable agricultural publication in America Single subscriptions to the *American Agriculturist* are $1 50 a year and to THE WEEKLY OREGONIAN $2 but both will be furnished to the subscriber—THE WEEKLY OREGONIAN consisting of twelve pages and containing more than twice as much matter as any other weekly paper on the Northwest —for $2 75 a year

To those in want of a democratic weekly paper we specially commend the New York *Weekly World* The *World* under its present management, has gained phenomenal success It is bright earnest, intelligent, and faultlessly written and printed The price of THE WEEKLY OREGONIAN and the *Weekly World* together will be $2 75 a year and each subscriber who elects the *World* in this combination with THE OREGONIAN will also receive a copy of a new HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES a book expressly prepared by the *World* as a premium for its weekly edition The History is a book of 320 12mo pages It is prepared upon an entire novel and original plan and is arranged chronologically by years from 1492 to 1885 Every event is narrated in the order of its date These are not confined as in other works to political matter but embrace every branch of human action It describes under the proper date all important patents, all discoveries in science and the useful arts, fires floods hailstorms tornadoes cyclones, epidemics, accidents and disasters on sea and land, labor troubles strikes and lockouts, and hundreds of other matters never mentioned by historians Besides being a history in the ordinary sense, it is a condensed newspaper file for four hundred years THE WEEKLY OREGONIAN and the *Weekly World* at $2 75 a year for both papers, with this History into the bargain, is a splendid offer

Or, if a republican weekly from the East be wanted in connection with THE WEEKLY OREGONIAN, we can recommend the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* as a paper that has no superior The *Weekly Inter-Ocean* is the great family weekly of the region of which Chicago is the great metropolis In literature and news it is among papers of the very first rank, it is a straight out republican paper, but believes in treating all parties fairly

Here, then is an offer which gives the subscriber a choice of any one of three first class journals, together with THE WEEKLY OREGONIAN for $2 75 a year No such offer has ever before been made in the Northwest Orders are to be sent with the cash directly to THE OREGONIAN or may be left with any of THE OREGONIAN agents In these orders the [illegible] which one of the three papers clubbed with THE OREGONIAN is wanted and the order for the same will be promptly forwarded by this office

All the activities of the Northwest its commercial and industrial life, the movement of its thought and the course of discussion and speculation [illegible] our people think and do [illegible] find expression through THE OREGONIAN as through no other journal [illegible] the sum of all these in THE WEEKLY OREGONIAN and it [illegible] the contents [illegible] valuable [illegible] from the East [illegible] would like [illegible] connection with [illegible] comers [illegible] of the world may make a choice of [illegible] liberal offer herein [illegible] ful to please [illegible] fore offered in the North

THE WEEKLY and THE SUNDAY OREGONIAN, the one of twelve [illegible] of eight pages [illegible] splendid news and literary semi-weekly [illegible] constituting not only a full general newspaper but a faithful transcript of the life of the Northwest, will be furnished at $3 00 a year This is an excellent combination for those who cannot get THE OREGONIAN promptly every day Or THE WEEKLY and SUNDAY OREGONIAN with any one of the three papers above named, will be supplied for $4 25 a year

In making your orders be sure to designate specifically which one of the papers is wanted in connection with THE OREGONIAN.

ADDRESS

OREGONIAN PUBLISHING CO.,

PORTLAND, OR.

THE O. R. & N. LEASE.

Speculation as to Whether it is "On" or "Off" this Time.

Strong Probability that it will be Consummated—The O. R. & N. and the Transcontinental—No Delay Necessary.

THE OREGONIAN'S dispatches for the past two days indicate that the lease of the O. R. & N. lines to the Union Pacific is in a fair way towards consummation, but twice before in the last three years have lease negotiations been brought almost to a conclusion and then failed. If they should fail again, there would be no surprise here. Within the past week O. R. & N. stock has advanced about five points in the face of small earnings and the uncertainty of the effect of the interstate commerce law. This is a strong indication that the lease is close at hand. The stock did not advance without some cause. It is more than likely that definite action, one way or the other, will be taken very soon, probably within a week.

This transaction is unlike and can not be compared with the transfer of the Oregon & California to the Southern Pacific. The latter was an out and out sale. The former is only a lease. For more than a year the Union Pacific has been considering the matter, and not a detail has been overlooked. Consent of the Oregon and Transcontinental company to the lease has been obtained. This was necessary, because the O. & T. company own a majority of O. R. & N. stock. A simpler way for the Union Pacific to get control of the O. R. & N. is to buy a controlling interest in the O. & T. If half of the O. & T. stock could be bought at its present value in Wall street, $7,000,000 would secure control of the O. R. & N. Co.'s possessions, which represent an outlay of nearly $40,000,000, and an actual value of perhaps $30,000,000. Thus did Henry Villard multiply corporations when he was president of the O. R. & N., the Northern Pacific, the Oregon Improvement, and nearly everything else almost in this country.

After he had secured control of the Northern Pacific through the famous "blind pool," he organized the Oregon Transcontinental company with a capital stock of $40,000,000, which was subscribed in a very short time. Its ostensible object was to bring about a permanent alliance between the Northern Pacific and the O. R. & N. and to build branch lines for the Northern, which, under its charter, it is not authorized to do. The Oregon and Transcontinental company bought 140,000 shares of the O. R. N. & Co.'s stock, the entire capital stock being 240,000 shares; a big block of Northern Pacific, and a number of other stocks. Then it advanced enough money to the Northern Pacific to finish the line from Helena to Spokane Falls, and "went broke" on the transaction. When the smoke cleared away in the spring of 1884 it was found that most of the stock bought with the $40,000,000 cash had been hypothecated to secure loans, and for a time it looked as if the assets would not be enough to meet liabilities. The O. R. & N. and other stocks had shrunk more than one-half and were a drug in Wall street. Transcontinental went down as low as $7 a share. Elijah Smith took hold, got an extension of time on the indebtedness, put the assets into good shape, and finally placed the company on its feet. It always stuck to the $14,000,000 of O. R. & N. stock, which is the most valuable item in its list of assets.

Still O. & T. stock to-day is worth only $33 a share; 400,000 shares at that price is $13,200,000. Half of it is worth $6,600,000; hence for this sum, or a little more, control of the O. R. & N. stock could be obtained, provided the holders were willing to sell at the market price. If any man wanted that much stock and wanted it badly, the price naturally would advance.

But Elijah Smith being president of both the O. R. & N. and the Transcontinental, and both companies being practically under the control of the same capitalists, there is no reason for the Union Pacific wanting to get control of the O. & T. A lease of the O. R. & N. without the consent of the Oregon & Transcontinental company would be impossible. The lease will include only such property of the O. R. & N. which comes properly under the head of construction. This includes all the rail lines, the steamships, the river steamboats, and the wharf property in Portland, Astoria and elsewhere. It does not take in other real estate, as, for instance, the dry dock, the hotel, the big plat above the water works, etc. The Union Pacific simply takes possession of and operates the property, and those who are in a position to know state that the formal turning over of the property to the lessees can be accomplished within a week after negotiations are concluded.

THE P. R. A.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE SEASON—NEW BOATS BOUGHT.

The annual meeting of stockholders of the Portland Rowing association on the 4th inst. announces the opening of another year in aquatics. During the winter the directors have added two more boats to the stock—a single pleasure and a working boat and new "Donoghue" oars for the shells, and have had all of the boats and shells overhauled, repaired, painted and varnished. A float is now being built and will soon be in place, when the house will be lowered into position for the summer. The secretary has been in correspondence with various clubs, and it is not improbable that before the season ends they, too, will know something about "Willamette river water."

The new boathouse is lighted with electricity and contains seven paper shells, ten pleasure boats and three automatic rowing machines, besides other appliances usually found around boathouses, gymnasiums and swimming baths.

Many applications for membership have already been made and old members are beginning to assemble at the boathouse and talk about boats, models, oars, seats, slides, row-locks, rowing machines and their relative merits, races, oarsmen, amateur and professional, time, place and record, with the assurance of one informed.

THE STAGE.

THE NEW MARKET.—Last night Macallister, the great magician, opened at the New Market to a fair house. All his acts of prestidigitation were exceedingly clever and elicited loud applause. He is one of the cleverest men in his line now before the public. Matinee to-day and last performance to-night.

THE BIJOU OPERA COMPANY.—Mr. R. O. Gilroy, representing Adelaide Randall and the Bijou Opera company, arrived in town last night. This company is highly spoken of, especially the prima donna, Miss Randall. The company will begin a short season of comic opera at the New Market theatre on Wednesday next. The repertoire includes "The Chimes of Normandy," "Billee Taylor," "Bridal Trap" and "La Mascot." The matinee bill will be announced hereafter. The music loving people of Portland believe in quality before quantity, and in the Bijous they will find it, as there is not a stick in the whole company. Adelaide Randall stands out in the operatic circles as a lady of rare musical ability, and as an actress the press throughout the South have spoken in the highest terms of her. As the name "Bijou" implies Little Gem, the company fully sustains the title.

MR. AND MRS. GEO. S. KNIGHT.—These comedians are coming west over the Northern Pacific and will open at the New Market Tuesday, April 2, for five nights and a matinee. Mr. Will H. Sloan, in advance, arrived here yesterday.

PERSONAL.

David R. Jones, a prominent cattleman of Warner valley, is in the city.

Hon. Sol Hirsch and Joseph Simon returned Thursday from a trip to the East.

Mr. S. B. Willey, comptroller of the O. R. & N., returned this week from a visit to Kansas City.

Judges Townsend and Coggswell, of Lakeview, are in the city in attendance upon the U. S. grand jury in the swamp land cases.

W. H. H. Waters, deputy collector of customs at Port Townsend, arrived here yesterday. He has been subpenaed to testify before the U. S. grand jury.

George A. Carroll, of Ounalaska, who has been attending business college here for several months past, has gone to San Francisco via Ogden, to be gone two months.

Mr. M. C. Lyon, formerly of this city but who has been living in San Francisco for several years past, has returned to this city to take up his residence here permanently.

Around the earth, in every land,
By every stream that I'm aware of,
In every town, they understand
How teeth may best be taken care of.
From Jersey flats to Birmah's mount
They sing the praise of SOZODONT.

BILL BRADEN'S LAST RUNAWAY.

WITH THE FEAR OF DEATH, A REPORTER TELLS ABOUT IT.

As a reporter was passing up Washington street yesterday he espied his old friend Wm. Braden standing in the doorway of the Council building, industriously mopping his expansive forehead with a bandanna and looking as if he was hot in the collar. Having had experience with William when he was riled, the reporter very cautiously approached him and inquired what was wrong. William said he had had a runaway. The reporter inquired if it was that historical white horse. "No," said William, "it was not that white horse, and if you publish anything in THE OREGONIAN about it I will——"

It is not necessary to reiterate the blood-curdling threats used in endeavoring to intimidate the reporter, but suffice to say that, having ascertained the facts in regard to the runaway, the reporter made his will and prepared the following account, which is given to the public as his last effort in that line:

Mr. Braden started for his dinner in a road cart, accompanied by a friend, driving a spirited horse. It was raining at the time and Mr. Braden's friend hoisted an umbrella, which so scared the horse that it was taken down. Mr. Braden, however, insisted on it being put up again, as he wished the horse to become used to umbrellas and things of that sort. They reached Mr. Braden's residence, where the horse was hitched to the stump of a shade tree about six inches in diameter. He had scarcely been tied when he pulled back, dragging out the stump by the roots. He dashed across the street and ran against a shade tree, breaking the cart, and by a few vigorous efforts clearing himself of the cart and harness. Then he wheeled around and seeing the stump, kicked at it and struck at it with his fore feet, and then dashed wildly down the street, the stump banging his heels and he kicking back at every jump. Turning up Third street the stump got between his legs and threw him down. He got up and pursued his wild career frantic with fright. Away up the hill he stopped, but seeing the horrid stump still near him he dashed off again, and at last freed himself from the stump at College street and was finally caught, and this is what caused Mr. Braden to be mopping his up-one-side-and-down-the-other forehead.

A SUIT FOR BOYS' SALARIES.

MANAGER BAIRD CALLED ON TO DEFEND AN ACTION OCCASIONED BY KINDNESS.

T. Rodgers yesterday commenced suit in the state circuit court against I. W. Baird, the minstrel manager, to recover $417 25. Rodgers avers that Baird in September last engaged a minor son of plaintiff for six months, agreeing to pay him $20 a month and furnish him with everything but shoes, including board and lodging. That December 1st he discharged him without cause, wherefore plaintiff asks judgment for $167 25. For a second cause of action plaintiff alleges Baird hired T. Drake on the same conditions, agreeing to pay $12 a month. That in December he also violated this contract, owing Drake $124 50. For a third cause that Baird employed a young son of T. J. O'Connor for $20, and owes him $125 50. The last two claims were assigned to Rodgers for collection for a valuable consideration, consequently he sues for the whole.

When Baird was here with his company last September he engaged four children, including these three, to act as videttes on the street parade. They remained with the company ten weeks, traveling in the Southwestern states. Fevers were prevalent, and the children had themselves suffered with the fever. Baird had laid out a route through Louisiana, where the danger from fever was still worse. He did not wish to jeopardize the boys' lives, so at St. Louis called them together explained the situation, and asked them whether they preferred to travel with him or return home. All preferred the latter; so he paid them up, bought return tickets and sent them back to their parents. This statement is made in justice to Mr. Baird, who is now one of the citizens of Portland and has always borne the reputation of being a "square" man. His sending the boys back was a considerate act, for which he merits commendation.

BEATEN ONCE MORE.

A SUIT TO RECOVER THE VALUE OF BELGIAN BLOCKS RESULTS AGAINST THE PLAINTIFF.

Yesterday, in Justice Tuttle's court, the case of Patrick Reilly vs. the Portland Macadamizing and Paving company was tried before a jury. The complaint set up that in the years 1882 and 1883 Reilly sold and delivered to the paving company 2300 Belgian blocks of the value of $115. Defendants alleged in their answer that on June 10th, 1882, they had a mutual accounting with Reilly and paid him what was due him, and Reilly, on the other hand, asserts that this is not so. Defendants further allege that some time ago, in Justice Greene's court, Reilly sued to recover for only 1000 blocks, valued at $40 and judgment was given against plaintiff for costs. Reilly was the first witness called to the stand. In answer to a question by his attorney as to whether he had sold and delivered 2300 Belgian blocks to the paving company Reilly answered: "No, I never sold them any blocks; they took them when I was at St. Helens. Mr. Hamilton, my partner, can prove that."

James Gleason, attorney for the paving company here claimed that if this was true it was a case of conversion or appropriation of property, and that according to Mr. Reilly's statement the blocks were stolen, whereas the complaint set forth that they were sold and delivered. After some argument on this point Justice Tuttle concluded to permit Mr. Reilly to make his statement anyhow. The trial of the case lasted all afternoon. The jury, after a short deliberation, found for the defendant.

TWO INSANE MEN.

ONE FROM THE USE OF MORPHINE; THE OTHER WITH HALLUCINATION.

Frank L. Rinehart was examined by Drs. Strong and Watkins for insanity yesterday and ordered committed to the asylum at Salem. Four years ago Rinehart received a gun-shot wound, and to alleviate his sufferings morphine was administered. Rinehart thus became addicted to the drug and kept it up until he got to taking sixty grains daily. His friends finally succeeded in reducing this to fifteen grains a day, but too late, as Rinehart's brain had already become badly affected. Rinehart is a boiler-maker by trade, a native of Washington territory, aged 23 years.

Policeman Shipley arrested an old German named John Evers as insane. Evers formerly worked for Herrall & Zimmerman, and at one time kept a saloon at the upper end of First street. Evers's mind has been failing for some time past. He is afflicted with various hallucinations, among the number a common one, which is that people are after him to kill him. When first met by policeman Shipley Evers was busy with a glass, carrying water to a supposed dying woman on the sidewalk, the dying woman being simply a creature of his imagination. Evers is a single man.

A MARRIED WOMAN'S PROPERTY.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION BY THE U. S. SUPREME COURT ON THIS QUESTION.

In another column will be found a decision of the supreme court of the United States, in the case of Barrell and wife against Tilton. This is an action of ejectment brought in the U. S. circuit court by Tilton to secure possession of a tract of thirteen and and a quarter acres of land formerly owned by Cooley Barrell and wife, the principal part belonging to the wife. The property had been sold on foreclosure of a mortgage to W. S. Ladd, and bought by Tilton. The circuit court gave judgment in favor of Tilton, and the Barrells took the case to the supreme court on a writ of error, where the the judgment of the circuit court was affirmed.

Under the act of the legislature of Oregon, October 21, 1880, the court held that the wife's identity is no longer merged in that of the husband, therefore she can be joined with him as a co-defendant in an action to recover land, of which they are both in possession. It also held, notwithstanding, that the property of the wife is not subject to the debts or contracts of the husband by the constitution of Oregon, she may mortgage it to secure a debt owed by her husband.

FAILURES IN THREE MONTHS.

Through the courtesy of R. G. Dun & company's agency, the following statistics of commercial failures in Oregon and Washington from January 1 to March 31, 1887, are obtained:

	1st quarter 1887.			1st quarter 1886.		
	No	Liablity	Assets.	No	Liablity	Assets
Oregon	36	$215,737	$150,914	42	$165,538	$ 73,144
Wash Ter	10	64,600	26,200	23	101,950	87,360
	1st quarter 1885.			**1st quarter 1884.**		
	No	Liablity	Assets	No	Liablity	Assets.
Oregon	44	$307,370	$158,217	43	$406,761	$230,289
Wash Ter	38	180,100	106,339	37	305,481	190,563

THE NEW WATER RATES.

Comparison with Charges Made by the Old Company.

The Reduced Rates Take Effect this Month—Hereafter Rents to be Paid in Advance—Other Matters.

Several people who called at the water committee's office yesterday to pay their water rent, inquired whether they were not entitled to a reduction. Those who have been paying in advance were entitled to the reduction. Those who paid for March were not, because the new rates went into effect April 1. One old gentleman, who has been paying $3 50 a month in advance, was somewhat pleased when Mr. Struble, with customary suavity, informed him that $2 would be enough this time.

Water consumers who have not been paying in advance should remember that next month they must pay double, because after May 1, all water rents will be payable in advance. That is to say, they must pay for April and for May at one time. Still, as the rates are lower, the amount to be paid will not be much larger than usual. For instance: A householder has been paying $3 50. Under the new rate he will pay $2 a month, and the double payment will be only 50 cents more than a single month has been. Where the rate has been $1 50 for a family, the new rate is 75 cents. Where it has been $2 50 for kitchen and bath tub the rate will be $1 25. For kitchen and water closet the rate has been $2 50, new rate $1 50. These reductions are the farthest reaching.

Following is a table showing the reduction for consumers, other than householders:

	New rate.	Old rate.
Dwellings—Families of six	$ 75	$ 1 50
Each additional person	10	25
Water closets—For families or stores	75	1 00
Each additional	25	25
Hotels and boarding houses	1 00	2 00
Each additional	50	2 00
In public buildings and blocks	1 00	2 00
Each additional	50	2 00
Urinals—In public bldgs and blocks	25	50
Bath tubs—Private houses	50	1 00
Hotels and boarding houses	1 00	2 00
Barbershops and bath houses	1 00	2 00
Bakeries	2 00	2 00
Blacksmith shops—First fire	1 00	2 00
Each additional	25	50
Book binders—Five persons or less	1 00	2 00
Each additional	10	25
Printing offices—Each power press	2 00	5 00
Each hand press	50	1 00
Each person employed	10	25
Sidewalk sprinkling—Each 25 feet	50	1 00
Each 50 feet	75	2 00
Each 25 feet additional	25	1 00
Restaurants and coffee houses—Lowest	1 50	2 00
Sleeping rooms	10	25
Barbershops—First chair	1 00	2 00
Each additional	25	50
Stores—Drug stores	$1 25 to 2	$2 to 10
Grocery	75	2 00
Dry goods and other stores	75	2 00
Liquor stores	$2 50 to 4	$4 to 10
Families living in stores	75	1 50
Saloons	1 50	2 50
Butcher shops and fish markets	1 50	3 00
Building purposes—Each 1000 bricks wetting	20	25
Each barrel cement wetting	15	25
Each barrel lime wetting	15	25
Each perch stone wetting	8	10

The old company made no charge for stables where one family horse or cow was kept. Livery stables were charged 50 cents for each horse. The figures in the second column are taken from the company's printed rates, issued September 1, 1885. However, these were not always enforced. For instance, they seldom charged for more than one bathtub in a private house. Meter rates of the old company were: 1000 to 50,000 gallons, 50 cents per 1000; over 50,000, 40 cents. The new rates are: 1000 to 25,000, 30 cents; 25,000 to 50,000, 25 cents; 50,000 to 100,000, 20 cents.

The rate on additional chairs in barber shops is 25 cents, not 10 cents, as published yesterday, and on breweries $75 to $100, not $25 to $100.

CHARGES TO THE CITY.

Some persons, who had not given the question due thought, expressed surprise yesterday that the city should be charged with water needed by the fire department, for street sprinkling and at the city building. It looked to them as though it was taking from one pocket and transferring to the other. The committee hold very properly that water rent is not a tax. It is pay for one of the necessaries of life. A poor householder pays much more for water in proportion to his wealth than a rich man does. The water furnished to the fire department is for the protection of *all* property, and the large property owner pays for this protection in proportion to his holdings. He pays it through his city taxes, and the small property owner also pays his small share of the burden. Thus, by charging the city as a corporation for the water it uses as a corporation, the rate to the private consumer is lowered. It is a little surprising that the committee, composed as it is of wealthy men, for the most part, should have taken this broad view.

The new rates are not intended to be permanent. They may be modified if occasion requires.

ABOUT RESTORING STREETS.

Following is the exact language of City-Attorney Tanner concerning the commissioners giving bonds to restore streets which had been torn up for the purpose of laying pipes: "I am not prepared to say that the council might not impose conditions and regulations on your committee on these matters if it finds it necessary or expedient, but it will require some further and different legislation than is embodied in the ordinances referred to."

THE EAST SIDE.

Miss Jennie Oldes went to Toledo yesterday on the Kellogg.

Real estate east side advertisements in this morning's issue.

Andrew O'Connors, of Coos county, is in the city, registered at the Central hotel.

Councilman Bancroft went to Junction City yesterday, but will probably return Monday.

Some one at Pleasant Home has been making it a business to swipe bacon, oats and potatoes.

P. Kelly was installed chancellor commander and W. B. Welch master of exchequer last evening.

Rev. Richie, who lectured in East Portland Wednesday night on temperance, has gone to The Dalles.

Charles Claggett, wife and daughter, of Pleasant Home, are in the city on a visit to Mr. Claggett's mother.

Mrs. J. A. Campbell, wife of the prosecuting attorney, contemplates a trip east. She will go to Southern Oregon first.

In the case of W. S. Gordon against O. Dunbar, to recover money, Justice Bullock decided plaintiff was entitled to $15.

It is stated that Mr. H. Burnett, of East Portland, has been awarded the contract for painting the roofs of the state capital, penitentiary and insane asylum.

It is reported that the 14-year-old son of Mr. E. M. Carpenter, of Mount Tabor, has skipped from his home. The trouble seems to be that he was tired of washing dishes.

In the justice court yesterday eight young boys were up for breaking windows in Holladay addition. Each was fined $5 0, but the fine was not enforced, on account of the youth of the offenders.

Rev. S. P. Wilson, formerly the Methodist pastor of this city, but now presiding elder of the Eugene district, writes that he wants a minister to take the place of Rev. McIntire, at Roseburg, resigned on account of ill-health.

It has been suggested that a street railway can be built from Portland to Mount Tabor by subscription from parties most interested. It is confidently believed that the enterprise could be put through in this way, and that it would pay well on the investment.

It has transpired that Craft, the man whom Robertson arrested the other night for being drunk, had not been drinking at all, but was under the effect of ether, or some other drug administered while having teeth extracted. He is not a drinking man, and his case was dismissed without trial.

Young Phillips, before Recorder Newell, at 7 o'clock last night, pleaded guilty to a charge of disturbing the Salvation Army, and was fined $10. By a special provision in the law in the case of minors the court may exercise discretion in the enforcement of a fine, and in this case the recorder acted under the provision. So the sentence hangs over him. The young man has excellent traits, and the lesson he has received will be remembered.

Pioneer Engine company elected the following officers last night: E. A. Scofield, foreman; W. B. Gilson, first assistant; E. C. Wheeler, second assistant; John H. Hall, president; E. C. Beard, secretary; W. B. Welch, treasurer; E. C. Wheeler, Fred Kindorf, J. B. Pape, trustees; Ed Brandan, W. H. Bartel, J. J. Kadderly, auditing committee; Henry Meyer E. C. Ferguson, W. B. Gilson, representatives to the board of fire delegates. Relief Hook and Ladder company, in Holladay addition, held an annual meeting and elected officers. Also Grant Engine company, in Stephens addition.

FITS.—All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch st., Philadelphia, Pa.

THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH.

THE PORTLAND OFFICE OPENED YESTERDAY FOR GENERAL BUSINESS.

The Postal Telegraph company opened its office in this city for general business yesterday. It has convenient quarters on the east side of First street, between Pine and Ash, a few doors below the Western Union office. Besides the office here it maintains offices in this state at Albany, Ashland, Bly, Canyonville, Cottage Grove, Eugene City, Fort Klamath, Grant's Pass, Lake View, Linkville, Oakland, Oregon City, East Portland, Roseburg and Salem.

In Washington territory it has offices at Blaine, Centralia, Chehalis, Dungeness, Port Townsend, Lummer, Olympia, Port Angeles, Port Blakeley, Port Discovery, Port Gamble, Port Hadlock, Port Ludlow, Port Madison, Port Townsend, Seattle, Sehome, Stanwood, Snohomish, Tacoma, Whatcom and Winlock. In British Columbia it has offices at Barkerville, Departure Bay, Esquimault, Lytton Moodyville, Nanaimo, New Westminster, Port Moody, Vancouver, Victoria and Yale.

The overland route is via the Canadian Pacific system, which connects at Buffalo, N. Y., and Richford, Vermont, with the Postal Telegraph company and the Baltimore & Ohio Telegraph company; the former with 60,000 and the latter with 40,000 miles of land lines, touching all the principal business centers east of Omaha and Kansas City. The company is now building through Wisconsin, Minnesota, Dakota, Montana and Colorado. These lines will be completed early in the summer. The present system on the coast consists of two large No. 6 galvanized iron wires from San Francisco to New Westminster, two copper wires from San Francisco to Redding, California, two wires around San Francisco bay, and one wire south to Santa Cruz. The company are about to commence stringing a No. 10 hard drawn copper wire from Roseburg to Seattle, and will also build a line east from San Francisco via Ogden, thus giving them another eastern outlet.

The probabilities are that the company will build lines into Astoria, Corvallis and other local points this summer. The company connects with the Commercial Cable company at New York and Boston. The two cables belonging to this company are new and are said to be the best ever laid across the Atlantic. The present tariff does not differ materially from that of the Western Union, but it is the general impression that there will be a war of rates.

The staff of the Portland office is as follows: J. Stronach, district manager; W. J. Wallis, chief operator; H. Martin, night chief; W. A. McGovern, T. A. Momson and D. K. Crawford, operators; A. W. McDonald, cashier; R. L. Jones, day receiver; E. E. Mallery, night receiver.

EXAMINING LIGHTHOUSES.

INSPECTOR SEBREE ON PUGET SOUND—STAKE LIGHTS AT OLYMPIA.

Capt. Uriel Sebree, United States inspector of this lighthouse district, returned Thursday afternoon from an inspection cruise on the sound. He left Portland March 13 and proceeded overland and by steamer to Seattle, where he joined the Manzanita. From Seattle the tender went with the inspector to the new fog signal at West Point, six miles north of Seattle, taking fifty tons of coal for that section. While there Capt. Sebree made a thorough test of the horn and found that it worked satisfactorily.

Olympia was next visited, where the inspector personally examined the several sites which had been selected for locating stake lights. The sites were approved and the lights will soon be placed in position. These lights will be similar to those along the lower Willamette and Columbia. The inspector was two days at Olympia.

From there the Manzanita visited the following stations: Point Robinson, Point No Point, Admiralty Head, Point Wilson, Dungeness, Ediz Hook and Cape Flattery. At the latter station a quantity of coal was landed for the fog signal. On the way down the sound the tender touched at Port Townsend. Coming back, the inspector visited Smith's Island light station. From Port Townsend he proceeded to Tulalip harbor, where two buoys were placed. Returning to Seattle, the Manzanita steamed over to Port Blakeley where she was beached for the purpose of enabling an examination to be made of her bottom and valves. Capt. Sebree left the vessel at that point, where some work was being done, and returned to Portland. Yesterday the Manzanita was to return to Seattle to coal up, and will leave this morning for Astoria.

In a few days the tender will come to Portland and carry the inspector down the river, where some buoys and other works are to be looked after. About the last of next week Capt. Sebree expects to leave on the tender for an inspecting cruise along the southern coast of Oregon. He has been unable to visit the several stations in that part of the district for some months.

A "COMPLAINING WITNESS."

HOW A PRISONER IN THE COUNTY JAIL WAS TREATED BECAUSE HE WOULD NOT "BLAB."

Some months since two young men named Shepherd and Ryan, who, it is supposed, were suborned to commit perjury concerning public lands, were held as witnesses in the U. S. court and committed to the county jail. Ryan was one of the party of four who made their escape some time since. Yesterday Shepherd was brought up before the U. S. grand jury to testify in the matter. He made complaint of the manner in which he had been treated while in the jail, stating, while crying bitterly, that he had been locked up in a dark cell and fed on bread and water for a week because he would not tell how Ryan escaped. He says he knows nothing about the matter, and even if he did he was not held to give testimony in the case. He was held as a witness by the United States and his board was paid by the government and he is entitled to be treated with proper consideration. Shepherd is a boy and was led to commit the crime of perjury by unscrupulous persons.

A JOINT RESOLUTION NOT A LAW.

A TRIFLING MATTER ABOUT PRINTING FOR THE STATE UNIVERSITY.

Judge Deady, president of the board of regents of the state university, has received a communication from State Printer Baker, calling his attention to the fact that among the incidental expenses in his last report is included certain sums paid out for printing. The attention of Judge Deady is further called to a joint resolution of the state legislature requiring the state printer to do all the printing for the state departments, and the fact that the printing fund was increased nearly 50 per cent. so that all printing required by the state could be paid out of it.

There has been no printing done for the university, except some programmes for graduating exercises and some lithographed diplomas, neither of which it is practicable to have done by the state printer. Moreover, a mere joint resolution is not a law, and does not govern anybody except the houses which passed it, while they are in session.

THE TILLAMOOK TRAIL.

AFTER THREE MONTHS' BLOCKADE BY SNOW MAILS WILL GET THROUGH NEXT WEEK.

Last Sunday E. M. Keys and James Fairchild succeeded in breaking a trail over the mountains between Tillamook and North Yamhill. The Tillamook road has been blockaded with snow since last December for about five miles. Messrs. Fairchild and Keys experienced but little trouble on their trip except for half a mile in the neighborhood of the round house. For about two miles the snow averaged a depth of five feet. Various complaints have been made about the mail service to Tillamook and quite an amount of mail has accumulated at North Yamhill. Mr. Keys and Mr. Fairchild propose next Tuesday to take five or six horses and carry the delayed mail matter to Tillamook. They would have returned sooner, but owing to the heavy rain of Thursday it was considered safer to wait till the snow had settled.

THE COURTS.

U. S. CIRCUIT COURT.

W. T. Coleman vs. Flavel & Elmore; time to answer extended to May 2.

STATE CIRCUIT COURT NO. 1.

Adam Pershbaker, R. J. Harrison Wm. Barry and J. W. Perkins et al. vs. George Houghton et al.; confirmation of sale of property by the sheriff.

A. P. Wilson vs. P. M. & P. Co.; time for settling bill of exceptions extended until April 25.

STATE CIRCUIT COURT, NO. 2.

State of Oregon vs. E. W. James; to be sentenced to-day.

State of Oregon vs. Ills Roberts and B. A. Byrnys; arraigned and one day to plead.

Wm. Barnes, bailiff, resigned and L. A. Parsons appointed.

COUNTY COURT.

In the matter of the estate of H. C. Schmidt; application of Corbett & Macleay, creditors of the estate, for the appointment of Frank Hacheny as general administrator.

RUCTION IN ALASKA.

McCafferty Holds the Fort as Collector of Customs.

His Peculiar Method of Administration—Jasper W Johnson Officeless and Forlorn—An Editor Assaulted—Extreme Cold Weather.

The Idaho, which reached here from Alaska Thursday night, encountered a somewhat bitter experience both in port and sea. For at least ten days, while she was in northern waters, the thermometer was never higher than ten degrees above zero, and while at Douglas island, opposite Juneau, it was found to register 15 below. In several places the steamer was obliged to plow its way through ice. Residents of Alaska are reported to have said that not for ten years have they seen so severe a March as the one just passed. So much snow fell during the month that in parts of the territory the heavily timbered islands and mountain slopes resembled snow pyramids. Such a sight is unusual for Alaska, as the warm Japan current generally melts the snow before it attains any depth.

But the most unpleasant experiences encountered by the Idaho were not from nature but from man. McCafferty is still collector of customs for Alaska, at least in his opinion. Others, however, hold that when the president withdrew his name as an appointee, the duties of the office became again vested in Collector French, his predecessor until the arrival of the newly appointed collector, Dolaney. From various sources the following is learned: When the Idaho anchored at Juneau, McCafferty boarded her and remained thereon [illegible] until she reached Sitka. In passing from the former to the latter point the steamer touched at Kilisnoo. McCafferty had not been apprised of the withdrawal of his name by the president until the Idaho arrived. The news seemed to harmonize not very smoothly with his ambitious thoughts and plans. He appeared determined to show all possible authority while yet it was in his power. He charged the officers with having whisky or opium on board, threatened the waiters with certain punishment if they did not disclose the hiding places, and quarreled with the seamen because they would not side with him in his mistrust of the officers. While at Kilisnoo he stood on the wharf, and as every small package was landed examined its contents. His zeal was rewarded by finding three or four pocket boxes of opium that some Chinamen on board were using as a tobacco chewer uses a plug of tobacco. The officers repeatedly told him they would gladly have him search the vessel, but they objected to any unnecessary or arbitrary detention. But he appeared daily to grow more obstinate and insinuating. While talking with one officer he would credit him with being a strictly honest man, but would point to his brother officer and declare that the latter was an opium or whisky smuggler. Then, going to the officer whom he had accused of illicit dealings, the collector would say that he knew said officer was honest, and ask him to stand in with him in his efforts to prove that the first-named officer upon whose honesty he had complimented was a thief or rogue. One incident will illustrate the dignified manner in which he attempted to find the hiding place of supposed opium. Walking up to an officer one day, he said, in substance:

"You know as well as I do that there is opium on board. Now tell me where it is."

"I have stated there is none here. You have thoroughly searched the ship and ought to know," replied the officer.

"I can go and place my hand on several boxes."

"I defy you to do it."

"Bet you fifty dollars I can. Now put up your money."

The officer had grown tired of being browbeaten and so coolly laid one hundred dollars on the table and asked the collector to cover it.

"Oh, you know I can't bet, but I know you have opium on board all the same," was the gruff answer.

At Sitka McCafferty assumed more authority than ever. He stated that he proposed to detain the ship until it should be his pleasure for it to sail. "I will detain it for a month if I want to," said he. When the boat was unloaded he ordered the captain and all officers ashore until he and his men had searched the ship.

"Search the ship all you like," spoke the captain, "but we will not go ashore." And he did not, neither did his crew.

The captain being again threatened with detention, he applied to the U. S. district judge for clearance papers, and was promised them provided the collector refused to issue them at the schedule time for sailing. McCafferty at last yielded, clearance papers were issued, and the Idaho steamed southward.

The officers of the Idaho are reticent and cautious about making any statements of this matter, fearing that their words may be misconstrued and reflect upon them as being engaged in the opium trade. But when questioned as to the truthfulness of statements herein embodied, they replied that they could vouch for them as a whole, and that they were mildly drawn.

In this connection it may prove interesting to acquaint the friends of Jasper W. Johnson, who made the trip from Washington city to Alaska to become a deputy collector under McCafferty, with his whereabouts and experiences. En route north he was detained somewhat, and when he reached Sitka he was unable to find means of transportation to Juneau, where he was expected to serve as deputy. The Idaho on her last trip was the first steamer that afforded this. He spoke to the officers about going. The purser quietly asked if he was in possession of a ticket. Johnson stated he was not. Further conversation followed, when it was ascertained that the would-be deputy had no money with which to pay his passage. The officer, being of a sympathetic nature, would fain have yielded to Johnson's pleadings for free transportation, but his instructions were imperative, not discretionary, and he could only reply, "Money alone secures transportation."

"But you and I will be friends, I know. We can get along nicely together," said Johnson.

"I have no doubt of that," was the reply.

"But Collector McCafferty told me revenue officers ride free."

"Collector McCafferty is mistaken in one sense at least. Besides I have received no word from him about your transportation."

Finally, after the boat had actually loosed from her moorings, Johnson borrowed $15 from a friend on the wharf and jumped aboard. And now at last he was near the goal of a deputy collectorship. Juneau was reached. Jasper W. asked the deputy collector there to surrender his papers. The latter declined. The former insisted; the latter refused and declared that McCafferty was not legally collector and therefore he would not surrender his office. He did not. Johnson is therefore still a waif sailing an unofficial sea.

Johnson, however, was not idle during his stay at Sitka. He resumed practice in his profession as attorney-at-law. It is not known here that he has been employed in more than one case, but this one case was important. He was employed to defend his friend McCafferty when arraigned before a bar of justice on a certain grave charge. It seems that some weeks ago, while the editor of the *Alaskan* was temporarily absent, a man named Chamberlain reigned in his stead. Chamberlain, after the manner of a certain Southern paper which he holds in high esteem, placed at the head of the *Alaskan* a notice that he would be personally responsible for statements made therein. In that issue or the following he made certain strictures on the official conduct of McCafferty, who upon reading the item repaired to the editor's office. Some words were passed and a hand-to-hand encounter followed. McCafferty succeeded in pushing his opponent upon a table, which gave way, and Chamberlain fell with McCafferty on top. Friends then separated them. McCafferty, not being satisfied with results, drew a pistol from his pocket and proposed to Chamberlain that he take a similar weapon, and that they settle the slight unpleasantness according to the French code of honor. At this time a justice is said to have appeared on the scene and placed the contestants under arrest. A preliminary examination was held, Johnson appearing for McCafferty, but the latter was bound over to await the action of a grand jury. The case now stands at this point.

CREAMERY TALK.

Oregon City Enterprise, March 31.

Wheeler Church, of East Portland, was in town Tuesday, accompanied by Mr. Pierce, who was investigating the fitness of this locality for a creamery. There is no question but that this is the place for a creamery, and the signs of the times point strongly to the early establishment of a creamery right here. The question has been agitated and investigated till (we feel that we are safe in saying it) enough men are ready to go into the undertaking to make it a paying success, $800 being ample to start a good creamery. Within a radius of five miles of this place over 600 cows can be secured. By using wagons and gathering the cream five miles is an easy distance to gather cream. Is it not time to take the initiative?

MANAGER HOWE INTERVIEWED.

HE TELLS A GOTHAMITE REPORTER ABOUT THEATRICALS HERE AND HEREABOUTS.

The New York *News-Letter*, the leading dramatic journal of the east, has the following in its issue of March 26, under the heading "Caught on the Fly:"

J. P. Howe, manager of the New Market theater, Portland, Oregon: "Yes, here I am all the way from Oregon, and my first visit to New York in eighteen years. Things have been very dull with us, but are now very much improved. Emma Abbott played three weeks on my circuit to $25,000, of which $13,000 was in Portland for ten nights. My circuit commences at Walla Walla on the Northern Pacific. The opera house there seats 800. The circuit includes all the towns from Walla Walla up to Victoria, B. C., on Puget sound, in all eighteen towns. Any good attraction does well with us, and we don't get solid companies, for they cannot last so far,—and leave their bones on the prairies long before they reach us if they are not good. One dollar and a half and $2 can always be got for any good show, and I don't propose to lower the tariff in my houses. The completion in August of the railroad to San Francisco will make a great boom for our country, and theatrical people will avoid the unforeseen delays of the steamer trip between the two towns. As it is, there is only fifty miles now of staging to be done. The Northern Pacific is a good route for shows. At some of the towns they get as much as $2 50 a seat, and the passenger department is unusually liberal to managers. Portland is one of the best show towns in the country. It is very wealthy and the people always turn out. We have some very appreciative people, and I am surprised at the quality of our amateurs. A. D. Charlton, perhaps after Booth, is the ideal Hamlet, and J. J. Byrne as Sir Peter Teazle is certainly entitled to rank as a professional, while the peculiarly genial disposition of R. M. Mitchell eminently fits him for Charles Surface, and you should see Tom Merry and Joe Levinson as the grave-diggers. What do I think of New York? Well, it is not a bad city, but its elevated railroads does not compare with ours for grace and beauty of construction. I am staying at the Windsor, a fair enough house, but the bar-room to me seems to lack the holy calm of Frank's bureau. I am going to take out Kate Gilbert to Portland, and I rather think she will be a big card. I am only here for a few days on some business and shall return for a lengthened stay next September to book attractions. By-the-bye, allow me to congratulate you on the *News Letter*. It is our bible in Portland, and no Oregonian nursery is complete without it, and web-footed babies actually cry for it. It is always on sale on Sundays at the church doors after morning service. Can't I persuade you to take a brandy and soda? Well, if you won't I must say good-bye. Please see that my subscription is renewed, and will you as a particular favor try and keep me the back page for an advertisement I want to insert the last week of April. I will mail you the copy directly I get home."

THE BANK TAX CASE.

O. & W. MORTGAGE SAVINGS BANK VS. COUNTY OF MULTNOMAH.

PORTLAND, April 1, 1887.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

Your report of the tax discussion yesterday is scarcely in accordance with the facts. The return we made to the assessor of Multnomah county did not embrace all our property in Oregon, but only, as the return says, that portion thereof located in Multnomah county alone, amounting to $141,491, and not $71,045, as you state it. Prior to the mortgage tax law of 1883 we paid all taxes at Portland. Now we are taxed (assessed) in the majority of the agricultural counties of Oregon for more than $400,000 additional; consequently on every mortgage recorded outside of Multnomah county this county receives no taxes from us as formerly, but the state and other counties do. If your reporter, when listening to the discussion, had examined the tax return we made, which is the document now before Judge Shattuck for his decision, he would have seen stated therein the following sworn statement:

> The assessor is particularly requested to take notice that the above return does not include the various mortgages which this bank owns and holds in different counties of Oregon, outside of Multnomah county, in which counties these mortgages are separately taxed. Nor does this return include the real estate which the bank owns in other counties in Oregon and Washington territory, where the same is specially taxed.

If the legislature compels us to distribute and pay our taxes among the various counties of Oregon, instead of to Multnomah county alone, are we to blame for simply complying with the law, and also claiming the deductions allowed us by the statute?

Your obedient servant,
W. LOWE,
Cashier O. and W. Mort. Savings Bank.

WILL SOME ONE RISE AND EXPLAIN?

PORTLAND, April 1.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

The two articles signed "Gospel Temperance" called the attention of ministers of the gospel to the fact that the prohibitory act to be voted on by the people, forbids the "giving or offering to give" any "vinous" drink, and so makes the administration of the Lord's Supper unlawful, and asked "what they were going to do about it."

The first response came from "Another Minister" at Salem. He advises, "use unfermented wine." In other words, "don't mind the law."

Then comes from Corvallis, "one who has joined the prohibition amendment league," and he would comfort the "two Gospel Temperance correspondents" who "are much exercised in their minds as to whether wine will be available for use in the holy communion after the prohibition amendment is passed." Now, as to that, the writer is entirely mistaken. No one had any doubt that for all purposes all who want wine or whisky, will be able to get all they want. But this is his comfort for the "exercised" conscience. The bishop of Kansas says:

> The clergy buy fermented or unfermented wine, just as they please, and I have never heard of a single instance in which any trouble has been made.

Which is just what will be done here, and nobody will trouble them. We won't mind the law either.

So again, the bishop of Iowa, to the effect that there is "no difficulty in procuring wine for sacramental purposes," and he says, "prosecute if you please."

All else said by either is irrelevant to the question whether we, as ministers or communicants, are willing to be obliged to disobey the law of the land, and so far as there is any comfort in their statements, to this writer it amounts to this: Who cares for the law, when it will certainly be a dead letter?

Well, this writer does. St. Paul says: "The powers that be are ordained of God; let every soul be subject unto the higher powers."

Observe, the bishops only testify as to facts, and they would be among the last to justify violation of civil law, except in such cases as this, which involves disobedience to Christ's command—"Do this in remembrance of me."

But the simple question remains unnoticed. Are ministers, Christians or right-minded men at large, willing to aid in imposing a law upon the churches which will necessitate open disobedience to its command?

And are they willing to justify themselves by the fact that the law will not be enforced, and so make themselves the conspicuous partisans and promoters of the spirit of lawlessness that is now rampant in the land? For, however many there be who are not willing, it is certain that ministers and church people seem generally, here, determined that the act shall become law, anyhow.

Then, if any have anything further to say on subject, this writer hopes that they will confine themselves to the questions put; but for himself he has said all he cares to say.

GOSPEL TEMPERANCE.

ONE OF MITCHELL'S METHODS.

McCOY, March 31.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN.

In due course of mail I received the following, as postmaster:

> UNITED STATES SENATE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 15, 1887.
>
> Postmaster McCoy, Oregon. *My Dear Sir:*—Would it be asking too much of you, as a personal favor to myself, to request that you send me a brief list of the names of the prominent men who receive their mail at your office—marking each name, so far as you know, the republicans with "R" and the democrats with "D." My object is to obtain a list for such documents of interest to my constituents as I may receive from time to time. I am very respectfully, your obedient servant.
>
> JOHN H. MITCHELL.

If Mr. John H. Mitchell my "obedient servant" desired to furnish his constituents documents, why does he first want to know whether they are republicans or democrats, either the one or the other?

Does he have documents to suit the case? Is he like the young lady undergoing examination for a certificate to teach school, and when asked the shape of the world, replied: "Some say it is round and some that it is flat, but I teach either round or flat." Would Mr. Mitchell kindly send me a sample of documents for democrats and also for republicans? I should like to compare them.

A sly way this to forecast the future of elections.

JAMES K. SEARS.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Present Through Rates on Wool, Salmon and Hops.

Walla Walla Expects [illegible] Help from the Northern Pacific this Season—Guess as to the Coeur D'Alene Road.

No special rates have yet been made by the transcontinental lines on wool, salmon or hops, and it is impossible to learn how soon they will be made, if at all. The only answer that the [illegible] from the East to repeated inquiries is, "be patient." That is good advice, but wool men want to know. The new east-bound rates are now in force, and it is possible that these will be the only rates for the season. So the rate on wool to-day is $3 35 per hundred to Chicago (transcontinental lines make rates no farther east than Chicago), and 55 cents from Chicago to Boston; total, Portland to Boston, $3 90. Rates from interior points in Oregon and Washington are the same. Salmon to Chicago is $2 [illegible] year's rate, $2c. Hops to Chicago, $2 [illegible] New York, about [illegible] last year's rate, $1 22.

The Boise City *Statesman* of the [illegible] has the following:

J. S. Fordyce, who wintered 10,000 sheep in the Snake river valley, near Mountain Home, and who has been in this city for some time, left Wednesday for the Payette to purchase sheep for the Eastern market. He will, after making his purchases, drive the sheep across the mountains to Nebraska, where they will be fattened. Mr. Fordyce says that the new schedule of freight rates between the West and East has been increased from 65 cents to $1 [illegible], and that the people are getting stirred up about it. He says:

There will be one good result follow from the enforcement of the interstate commerce bill that in time, will prove the national lawmakers builded more wisely than they knew. High freight rates will make the erection of manufactories in the West an economic necessity. Instead of wool being shipped to the East at the cost of the shipper, and the same shipper buying his own wool back in the shape of clothing and blankets, woolen manufactories will be erected in the West. The same result will be true of other trade channels. The bill will do more to build up the interior than anything that congress has done for many years. In other words, it will develop the West by compelling the West to take care of itself.

This would be the result if manufacturers were satisfied that the interstate law would be permanent, and that the present restrictions of traffic would remain unchanged.

NO RELIEF FOR WALLA WALLA.

The Walla Walla *Journal* says: The expected letter of President Harris to the trustees of the Walla Walla wheat freight contract has arrived. It is not encouraging to hope of immediate action in the direction of railroad building from this place to a junction with the Northern Pacific. Further than this the trustees do not think a publication of the letter's contents advisable for the present.

Apparently we shall have to get in and build our own railroad, if we are to have a competing outlet to the seaboard. A company of citizens might be formed to take hold of the matter and it is probable that grain producers would be willing to grade and tie the already surveyed line to Ainsworth, or another to Wallula.

BRANCH LINES IN EASTERN WASHINGTON.

A system of lines that will add greatly to the transportation facilities of Eastern Oregon and Washington branches off from the Spokane & Palouse at a point eight miles south of Pullman, and runs westerly parallel with the Snake river to Riparia. At this point the line crosses the Eureka flat, thence easterly to the neighborhood of Alto, thence south to Wacoma Hollow, a branch continuing on to [illegible]. The main line will run to Waitsburg, up Coppei creek to Dixie, thence east of the O. R. & N. line along the foothills to Milton, and thence Wallula. Branches run from Milton to Weston and Centerville. Another proposed line will leave Wallula Junction, go up Vansycle canyon to Helix, and fork, one branch for Pendleton and another for Centerville. These proposed roads go right into the wheat raising country and drain much of the trade enjoyed by the O. R. & N. company. Any wheat or other freight intended for the O. R. & N. company will have to cross the new lines to reach that company. From Waitsburg to Walla Walla the proposed line has the advantage over the O. R. & N. being twelve miles further east into the grain region.
—Walla Walla *Statesman*.

THE COEUR D'ALENE ROAD.

P. Zhaner, the well-known engineer, has returned from completing preliminary lines from Farmington to Mullen, in the Coeur d'Alene country, and from Farmington to Spokane for the Washington & Idaho Railroad company. Mr. Zhaner reports having found a practicable route around the south and east sides of Coeur d'Alene lake, and thence on up the Coeur d'Alene and South Fork rivers to Mullen, near the Idaho and Montana line. It is said that the O. R. & N. Co. is back of the W. & I. Co., but from various indications it is thought that the Manitoba system are the real instigators of the good work, says the Walla Walla *Statesman*. It will be noticed that the line has not been run merely to tap the mines, but has been extended on eastward through the mining region about to the summit of the Bitter Roots. From there the line can be readily run down the St. Regis river and up the Missoula river to Missoula, M. T., where a corps of Manitoba engineers are reported to have arrived recently. This undoubtedly is where Hill is quietly waiting to spring his line on to the Northwest, and likely the Seattle, Lake Shore & Eastern to the Sound.

ST. JACOBS OIL
FOR NEURALGIA.

After a lapse of years statements regarding the efficacy of St. Jacobs Oil and its permanent cures, are given below.

Neuralgia and Paralysis—Nov., 1880—Cured.
Springfield, Tenn.
My wife suffered 18 months with neuralgia and paralysis. I had to move her in bed, and could find no relief. By the time she had used two-thirds of a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil she could walk.
JOS. P. MURPHY.

From Same 6 Years Later—Permanent Cure.
Springfield, Tenn., Oct. 17, 1886.
My wife was paralyzed and could not walk a step. Before I used a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil she was about the house. She is now entirely well; does all her own work and milking too.
JOS. P. MURPHY.

From a Sciatic Sufferer—Nov., 1880—Cured.
Scott Depot, Putnam Co., W. Va.
When I got St. Jacobs Oil to use I was in bed with sciatica; now I am going about the room with cane. Before I got it I could not be moved. I want to [illegible] to-day.
THOMAS TORMEY.

From Same 6 Years Later—Permanent Cure.
Scott Depot, Putnam Co., W. Va., Oct. 23, 1886.
I was twelve days on my back with rheumatism in the hip. Nothing relieved me till I got a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil. Three times rubbing and I was able to walk; and it finally cured me.
THOS. TORMEY.

Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Spasms, Cured.
Tower Hill, Appomattox Co., Va., Nov., 1886.
I had suffered [illegible] with neuralgia and rheumatism day and night with acute pains and spasms. I was advised to use St. Jacobs Oil, which cured all pains [illegible] and the system to revive.
ROBERT B. LYLE.

THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Baltimore, Md.
All persons using St. Jacobs Oil or Red Star Cough Cure, can by sending a two-cent stamp and a history of their case, receive ADVICE FREE.

RED STAR COUGH CURE
FREE FROM OPIATES AND POISON.
SAFE.
SURE.
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25 cts.
AT DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.
THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

CURE CONSTIPATION.
To enjoy health one should have regular evacuations every twenty-four hours. The evils, both mental and physical, resulting from
HABITUAL CONSTIPATION
are many and serious. For the cure of this common trouble, Tutt's Liver Pills have gained a popularity unparalleled. Elegantly sugar coated.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.

WOOD! WOOD! WOOD!
[illegible] MILL. Orders left at [illegible] will be promptly attended to.